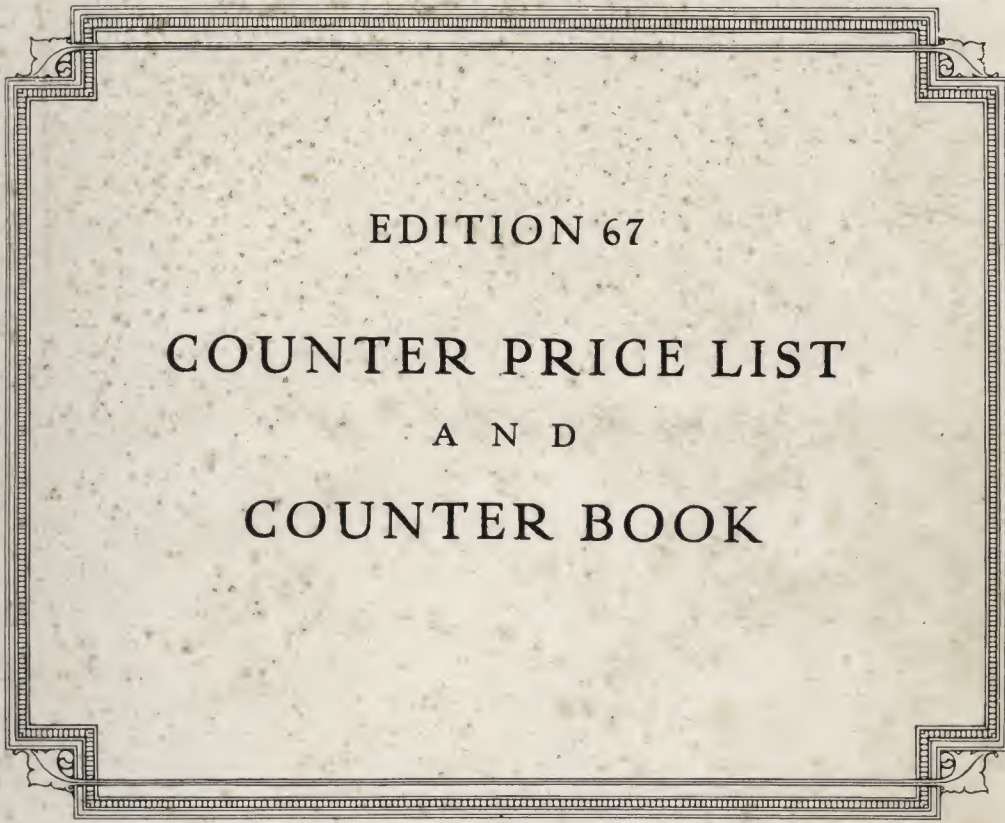


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P6



EDITION 67

COUNTER PRICE LIST

A N D

COUNTER BOOK

Lowe Brothers
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Enamels and Stains



REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

*This trade-mark
is your protection
when buying paints
and varnishes of*

HIGH STANDARD QUALITY



The Lowe Brothers Company


DAYTON, OHIO—Factories—TORONTO, CANADA

Branches in Principal Cities

BRIEF HISTORY

of

The Lowe Brothers Company



The Lowe Brothers Company, with its immediate predecessors, has been in the paint business since 1862, being the pioneer in the great Miami Valley of Ohio, which was then the center of the linseed oil industry of the country. The founders of the present company took the business in 1872, originally as retailers of paint.

Shortly afterward they began the manufacture of High Standard Liquid Paint, when the whole paint industry said that it was impossible to market successfully a good prepared paint.

By persistent effort, careful and scientific research and severe out-door tests, Lowe Brothers proved the strength of their position. So well was it done that many others began to follow their example, and today the making of liquid paint is one of the great industries of the country. None, however, has been able to surpass The Lowe Brothers Company in the manufacture of high-grade, efficient paint products.

As the owners undertook this enterprise as a life work they have slowly, steadily and constantly improved their product and widened their field. Knowing that it took years of wear to prove the quality of their paint, they sold their output for many years only in territory near their factory, in order that they might personally inspect the results of its use. Only when time had shown the high quality of this paint and its practicability for general structural use did they begin the extension of their business into more distant territory.

A number of years ago, in order to assure the quality

of many of its products, the Company began to manufacture its own varnishes. After long tests and abundant proofs of quality, these varnishes were put upon the market. The success has been very gratifying and they are now recognized by the best architects and painters for their great brilliancy, depth of rich lustre and long wearing qualities.

A little later, after careful investigation and long tests, Mellotone—the beautiful flat wall finish—was perfected and became at once a popular product.

The result of this policy is that the Company has never had to go back to begin again. Its progress has been solid and steady and its record and reputation, national now, is one of which its owners are proud. Branches have been established in Boston, Jersey City, Philadelphia, Atlanta, New Orleans, Jacksonville, Memphis, Indianapolis, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and Minneapolis, and the business has been extended into Canada through The Lowe Brothers Company, Limited, of Toronto.

The Lowe Brothers Company's master paintmakers and varnishmakers are constantly making new tests and studying the new conditions of country, city and manufacturing life, thus assuring continued success in the results of High Standard products.

Wherever High Standard is known best it is used most. The Company's oldest customers are its most loyal friends. Every High Standard agent has always recognized his Paint and Varnish Department as an important asset in his business.



EXECUTIVE OFFICES

PAINT MILLS

VARNISH WORKS



PAINT MILL NO. 4



CAN FACTORY



LACQUER PLANT

Plant of The Lowe Brothers Co. ~ Dayton, Ohio.
PAINT MAKERS VARNISH MAKERS



MINNEAPOLIS



OMAHA



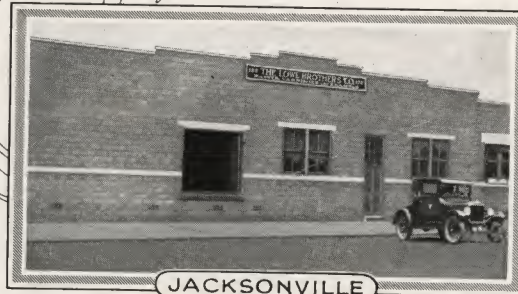
KANSAS CITY



CHICAGO



INDIANAPOLIS



JACKSONVILLE



ATLANTA



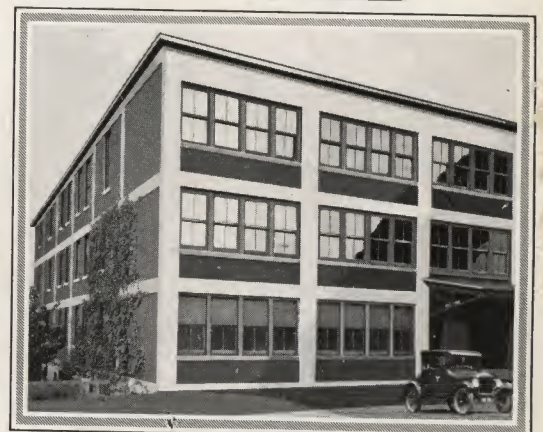
BOSTON



PHILADELPHIA



JERSEY CITY



MEMPHIS

Lowe Brothers Branches *and* Warehouses

We Sell
Lowe Brothers
Paints and Varnishes
with a
Money-Back Guarantee

We Guarantee our products without qualification, when applied to a receptive surface according to our directions and in a workmanlike manner.

In the event any of our products should fail to meet this guarantee, we will furnish, through our dealer agent, new material or refund purchase price.

The Lowe Brothers Company

Color Suggestions



On the next few pages will be found suggested color schemes for the exterior painting of homes in several styles of architecture, and for interior decoration of various rooms in an average size house.

The Lowe Brothers Company

DAYTON, OHIO—Factories—TORONTO, CANADA

Branches in Principal Cities



The roof is part of
the picture and
should be treated
as such.



In the upper picture, Blue Green shutters against the Light Buff body, present a very pleasing effect but the treatment of the roof in either Gray or Brown adds a final touch of charm. Below—One neutral color on the body, trim and sash, allows the Red Brown roof to fulfill its function.

The style of architecture should always be taken into consideration when planning a color combination. The upper illustration, presented here, shows a treatment typically Colonial. The house pictured below it is less regular in design and its color scheme may partake of the unusual.

The Home Owner who takes pride in his home will not only use the best in painting materials, but will see that the colors used are in perfect harmony, so that the final result will be pleasing and will give lasting satisfaction.



The well-planned exterior color scheme bids welcome to the comfort of the interior—there the treatment should be given equal consideration.



Softly tinted walls form a perfect foil for just such furnishings as pictured here.

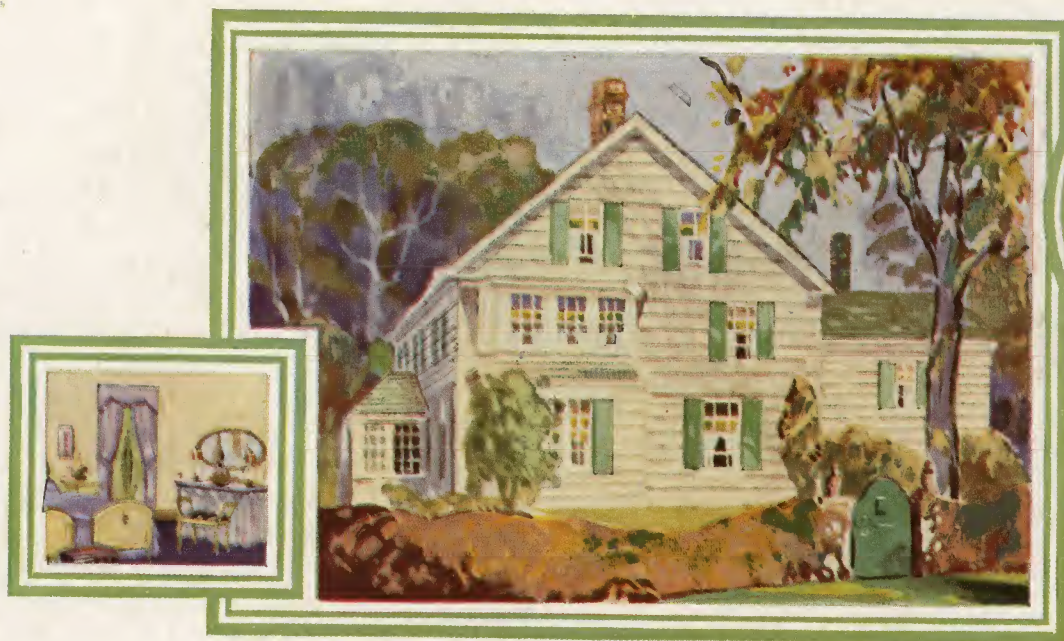
Note the manner in which the area rule is demonstrated here—large areas subdued, bits of brilliant color on small areas. The result is distinctly charming and restful.



The cozy corner in the informal room is made doubly inviting when painted walls become background for colorful furniture.



Color has invaded the bath. The all-white room is almost a thing of the past. Paints, enamels and lacquers are indispensable here.



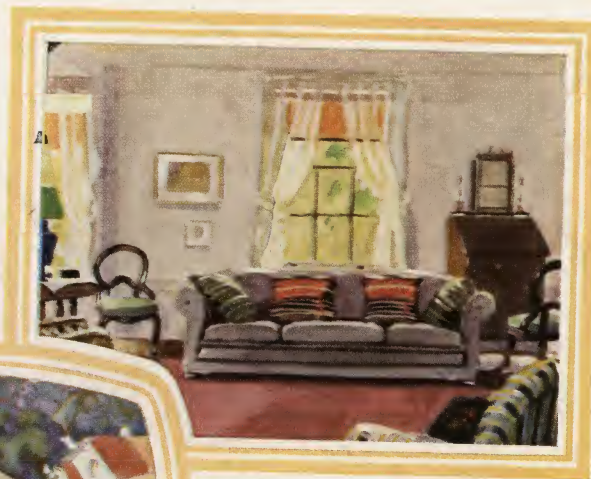
The roof affords an opportunity for an additional note of color.

The home in its every detail should reflect the personality of its occupants and contribute not only to the life which they enjoy within, but also inadvertently to that of the community. Such a home commands respect and the neighborhood shares in the pride which is justly due.



No matter how beautiful an object or effect may be, if it is not in keeping with its surroundings, it is inappropriate.

In addition to good taste, and of primary importance is the selection of good materials with which to carry out the idea of lasting beauty.



In addition to offering paints, varnishes, lacquers and enamels of High Standard quality for every need, an adequate line of colors makes possible many pleasing combinations as will be seen from the accompanying color plates.



The exterior cuts above demonstrate two combinations — the same house but different color schemes. It can be readily conceived what a difference colors make.

Above are two illustrations of the same room; both beautiful but each distinctive, and yet the only difference is in the colors used.



A MODIFIED DUTCH COLONIAL

The body of the modified Dutch Colonial house pictured above was painted with Lowe Brothers High Standard Light Buff with White for the sash and trim and Glacial Green for the shutters. The result is a well-balanced color scheme and an unusually attractive home.

Another effective color scheme would be: Body and trim in High Standard Pale Gray, with sash in White, shutters in Moss Green and the roof in Shingle Stain Gray.



A MODERN HOME

The homey atmosphere of the typically modern American home above owes much to the tasteful selection of color.

The body of this colonial was painted with Lowe Brothers High Standard White. Rich-Tone Shingle Stain Forest Green was used on the roof. These products and colors unite with the brighter hues in awnings, chimneys and window hangings, to form a pleasing, hospitable picture.



SUBURBAN HOME

Because of the distinctly individual type of architecture represented by the house above, it was decided to paint the body in a neutral shade so that the sharply sloping roof could be painted in red without giving the effect of too much color.

Lowe Brothers High Standard Liquid Paint Silver Gray was used for the body, while the roof has been made both weather-proof and attractive with Shingle Stain Red.



TYPICAL TOWN RESIDENCE

The typical modern residence pictured above shows what can be done through careful selection of colors. The object here has been to make it stand out as the principal in the picture, rather than to make it a part of its setting through harmony.

The body color is Lowe Brothers High Standard Sandstone, the sash is White and the roof is stained with Rich-Tone Shingle Stain Red.



AN AIRPLANE BUNGALOW

So perfect has been the selection of colors for the bungalow above that it seems to fit naturally into its surroundings. The body is in Rich-Tone Shingle Stain Autumn Brown with High Standard Sandstone for the trim while the roof is stained in Forest Green.

Or one could use Shingle Stain Bungalow Brown on the body with the trim in High Standard Sandstone and the roof in Shingle Stain Palmetto Green.



COLONIAL HOUSE

This house derives its beauty through its setting and simple treatment in design and color.

The green of its surroundings is carried out in shutters and roof. The body and sash are painted with Lowe Brothers High Standard Liquid Paint White, the shutters Bottle Green; the roof is stained with Rich-Tone Shingle Stain Palmetto Green.



TYPICAL FARM HOME

The style of architecture represented by the farm house pictured here demands simplicity of treatment. The color scheme shown is Lowe Brothers High Standard White for the body, Bottle Green for the shutters and Rich-Tone Shingle Stain Palmetto Green for the roof. Notice that the barn is painted in Gray and trimmed in White, so as to harmonize with the house and surroundings.



COUNTRY HOME

Paint has surely worked miracles for this farm home. Before it was given its rich-looking coat of High Standard Light Buff with Black sash and White trim, it was a drab, weather-beaten building which seemed to lend a depressing atmosphere to the place. Now it stands on its carpet of green reflecting the sunshine of the country-side.

White with Green roof and Black sash would give an equally pleasing effect.



LIVING ROOM

On the walls of the room above, Mellotone Cream Tint was used. The enameled woodwork is the result of using Linduro Enamel White. Neptunite Floor Varnish was used to protect and beautify the floor.



DINING ROOM

In the above room, Mellotone Light Tan was used on the walls. The woodwork was stained with Non-Fading Oil Stain, English Oak followed by Paste Wood Filler Dark, and then finished with Neptunite Interior Varnish.



THE SUN ROOM

The sun room pictured above gives a good example of the unusual effects that can be obtained with Par-O-Keet Lacquer. Old Rose, Antique Ivory and Powder Blue combined to produce these pleasing effects. Mello-Gloss Cream Tan was used on the walls.



THE DAINTY BREAKFAST ROOM

Par-O-Keet Lacquer played a prominent part in the decoration of the above breakfast room. The benches and table are in Antique Ivory, trimmed with Orange. Mello-Gloss Rest Green, imprinted in Ivory White, was used on the walls.



THE "SCUMBLED" EFFECT

The walls in this room are finished with Mellotone in "scumbled" effect. The ceiling is Ivory Tint and the woodwork is Linduro Enamel Ivory, while the closet door adds a touch in Mahogany. The floor is left in natural color but is filled with Paste Wood Filler Dark followed by Neptunite Floor Varnish.



WALLS IN PLAIN FINISH

Mellotone Cream Tint was used for the walls here, Ivory Tint for the ceiling and Linduro Old Ivory for the woodwork. An equally attractive effect could be obtained by using the colors shown in the dining room illustration. A further variation is offered by substituting Dark Oak for the English Oak woodwork of the dining room.



THE PROPER USE OF COLOR

Par-O-Keet Lacquer and Mellotone were used to bring out the attractiveness of this bedroom suite. The furniture is painted in Par-O-Keet Moonlight Blue, trimmed in Antique Ivory and Black. Mellotone Light Tan was used on the walls.



BATHROOM

The picture above shows one of the many attractive bathroom color schemes that are possible with Lowe Brothers Mello-Gloss, a washable wall finish.

This particular bathroom shows Mello-Gloss Rest Green on the lower wall, Mello-Gloss Bath Blue and Sea Green blended over a dry background of Ivory White on the upper walls. Mello-Gloss Cream Tan was used on the ceiling to match the mortar in the green tile floor.



BATHROOM

For the wainscot, Linduro Enamel provides a smooth, hard surface as easy to clean as a china plate.

Mello-Gloss was used for the upper walls and ceiling. Ivory White, Bath Blue or Rest Green are Mello-Gloss colors particularly attractive for bathroom walls.

Neptunite Floor Varnish is ideal for bathroom floors, for it will not scratch white, neither is it affected by water—boiling hot or freezing cold.



KITCHEN

Mello-Gloss in any of its beautiful shades is ideal for the kitchen walls and ceilings. It can be cleaned easily with Lowe Brothers Cleaner or with soap and water—a mighty important item since these walls are constantly subjected to dirt and grease from cooking vapors.

Where an enameled finish is chosen for the woodwork, nothing can surpass Linduro Enamel, which provides a tile-like surface.



BREAKFAST ROOM

For the breakfast room Linduro Enamel offers just the right shades for woodwork and furniture. As an added touch of beauty, the furniture may have striped or stenciled border of some contrasting color. For instance, a very attractive color scheme for the breakfast nook is Mello-Gloss Lava Gray, sponge-imprinted in Bath Blue and Ivory White for the walls, and the woodwork and furniture in Linduro Enamel Ivory with the latter striped in Blue and Black.



THE PORCH

That porch is most inviting whose furniture and floor harmonize with the surrounding lawn and shrubbery.

For both wicker and wooden furniture, a most beautiful, lasting finish is provided by using Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel. It is made in a variety of shades to suit every scheme of decoration. For the floor, use Lowe Brothers Porch and Deck Paint.



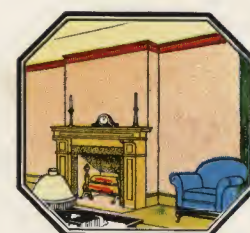
BARNES AND OUTBUILDINGS

In keeping with the farm house, the barn, garage and other outbuildings should be well painted. Standard Barn Paint is an excellent paint for such buildings for it holds its color and lasts much longer than paints ordinarily used on outbuildings. Standard Barn Paint is made in several different shades, any one of which will produce the effect desired.



NEW PIECES FROM OLD

Quick-Drying Enamel can quickly transform the old into gaily decorated pieces. It comes in a wide range of beautiful, striking colors. And another important feature is that it dries in from four to five hours after application so hard that the piece can be safely used.





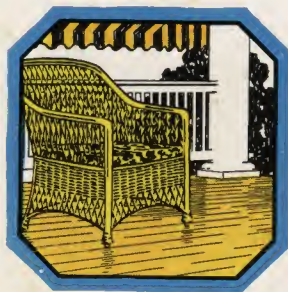
KEEP YOUR CAR LOOKING NEW

It's easily done with Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel. You can paint it right in your own garage and the finish will be restored to its first day newness at very little cost.



NEW COLORS FOR OLD PIECES

Linduro Enamel in White, Ivory, Old Ivory, Blue or Gray, brings out new beauty in old pieces of furniture. It flows on smoothly and is easy to clean.



FOR WICKER FURNITURE

There are several products which can be used to brighten up wicker furniture. Quick-Drying Enamel, Auto Enamel and Par-O-Keet Lacquer all furnish a wide range of color selections while Neptunite Varnish Stain works wonders in bringing back the original appearance.



If the finish on furniture, woodwork or floors has become dull and worn, or if a lighter or darker finish is desired, Lowe Brothers Neptunite Varnish Stain is just the product to use. It stains and varnishes at one operation.



To bring out and preserve all the natural beauty of the wood and protect it from the wear of every day use, use one of the six Neptunite Varnishes. They are: Floor, Interior, Rubbing, Spar, Quick-Drying Floor and Seat. Each is designed for the specific purpose indicated by its name.

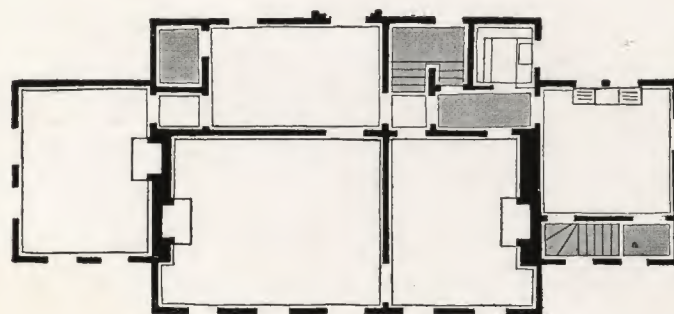
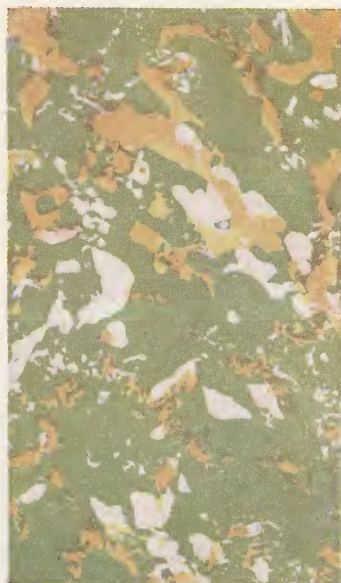
Good for Another Generation

The use of Neptunite Varnish protects and preserves furniture, floors and woodwork. In addition it brings out the natural beauty of the wood.

There are six Neptunite Varnishes, each especially made to meet the particular type of service required. There is Neptunite Floor for floors—Neptunite Interior for standing woodwork, when a mirror-like surface is desired—Neptunite Rubbing for the surface that is to be rubbed to a dull finish—Neptunite Seat for seats, church pews and furniture where quick, hard-drying is needed—Neptunite Spar for outside doors, porch ceilings, boats, cars and all surfaces exposed to the weather—Neptunite Floor, Quick-Drying, where speedy drying is an important factor.

Neptunite Varnishes never turn white—won't even scratch white—and moisture, heat and pressure leave no mark.





FREE DECORATIVE HELP

It is never too early to tackle your problems of painting and decorating. Such problems will inevitably arise; the questions as to what paint will be best for certain surfaces, and what color most appropriate and desirable, must be met. Unless you are willing to run the risk of making a hurried decision that you may later regret, the matter of finish and color for walls, woodwork and floors should have early attention.

If the subject of paint is entirely new to you, let us help you solve your problems, for PAINT is our business and we are enthusiastic about it to the extent of making it a life study. There are certain things that may or may not be expected of paint. There are conditions of surface, weather and application to be met if satisfactory results are to be assured. Apart from the physical nature of paint and kindred materials, there is the question of color and prevailing fashion to be considered.

In case you are interested in colors for your home, write to the Decorative Department of The Lowe Brothers Company, Dayton, Ohio, or Toronto, Canada, concerning your case. Give them information covering the type of house you are painting, the direction from which the light enters each room, the finish you prefer on the woodwork, and the predominating colors in rugs, draperies, etc. This is quite important if intelligent color suggestions are to be made, for wall tints must be chosen to tone in with the furnishings. Even a rough pencil sketch of the floor plan to show the layout of the interior is a great help in planning wall treatment for connecting rooms.

After receiving this information, a decorative expert will prepare color schemes adapted to your individual requirements.

Then a small section of ceiling, picture molding, side wall and baseboard will be made up in actual paint and sent to you to show the effect of the color scheme.

If, as a matter of personal taste, you object to plain walls, you have an unlimited choice of effects. Not only can you have any combination of colors to suit your furnishings, but the paint can be manipulated in numerous ways with the brush, a sponge, paper or cloth.

The wall finishes shown above were done with an ordinary sponge and different shades of Mellotone. Some very interesting effects may also be had by rolling crumpled wrapping paper over a wet coat of paint, thus removing enough of the wet paint to allow a background of another color to show through.

Color schemes will also be worked out for the exterior of your home if you will send a small unmounted photograph; or if you prefer, a brief description of the architecture and the surroundings—whether the house sits in the open or is closely nestled among trees and shrubbery—will suffice. If neighboring houses are close, it might be well to name the colors in which they are painted.

These color suggestions, for both exterior and interior, are furnished without charge and may be had for the asking.

The dealer agent will gladly write to Lowe Brothers Decorative Department for you, or if you prefer, you may of course write direct. This service has been created solely for you who are considering painting and decorating. We urge you to take advantage of it.

QUANTITY ESTIMATOR

FOR LOWE BROTHERS
HIGH STANDARD LIQUID PAINT

Estimates are made for two coats on lap or drop siding surfaces in average condition as to suction of the surface. The gables and laps in the siding are included in the figures given. If the surface is in extra good condition one-eighth may be deducted. If in very poor condition add one-eighth and necessary oil to satisfy suction.

The figures given indicate the amount of High Standard Paint needed for two coats on new work.

For THREE Coat Work on new surfaces add one-half to figure and necessary oil for reducing priming coat.

Porches and other appendages are not included and should be estimated extra.

TRIMMING

If a trimming color different in shade from body is to be used it can be deducted from the figures given, and estimated as follows:

On a one story building, trimming is about one-fourth of entire surface.

On a one and a half story building, trimming is about one-sixth of entire surface.

On a two story building, trimming is about one-eighth of entire surface.

Brick and other buildings with trimming only can be estimated on same basis, by finding amount required for entire surface and computing the trimming as above.

HEIGHT TO EAVES

Girth of Building Feet	10-ft. Gals.	12-ft. Gals.	14-ft. Gals.	16-ft. Gals.	18-ft. Gals.	20-ft. Gals.	22-ft. Gals.	24-ft. Gals.
24	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$			
28	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2			
32	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$			
36	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$			
40	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$			
44	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3			
48	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	3 $\frac{1}{4}$			
52	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4		
56	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
60	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	
64	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	
68	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6
72	3	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
76	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
80	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7
84	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
88	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
92	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8
96	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
100	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	9
104	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
108	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
112	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
116	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
120	5	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	10	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
124	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	11
128	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	7	8	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
132	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	11	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
136	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	12
140	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
144	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
148	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
152	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
156	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	13	14
160	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	10	11	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
164	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	9	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$
168	7	8	9	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	15
172	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	14	15 $\frac{1}{4}$
176	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	12	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
180	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	16
184	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	14	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
188	8	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	13	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	17
192	8	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
196	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
200	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	14	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	18

High Standard Liquid Paint

For Buildings, both Exterior & Interior

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
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Regular Shades

White, Inside Gloss White, Flat White,
Bottle Green and Permanent Green

SEE PAGE THREE FOR DIRECTIONS

IVORY 297

CREAM 305

COLONIAL YELLOW 306

LIGHT BUFF 296

LIGHT DRAB 308

FAWN 301

SPRUCE 309

POMPEIAN RED 312

LIGHT MAROON 313

WHITE 328

SKY BLUE 274

SANDSTONE 300

WARM GRAY 299

RUSSET 302

LIGHT BROWN 303

SEAL BROWN 669

FRENCH BLUE 275

PALE GRAY 289

PEARL GRAY 290

LEAD COLOR 433

FRENCH GRAY 295

PERMANENT GREEN 148

GLACIAL GREEN 269

SILVER GRAY 292

PURE GRAY 293

APPLE GREEN 315

MOSS GREEN 321

GRASS GREEN 435

WILLOW GREEN 325

BRONZE GREEN 320

BOTTLE GREEN 149

BLACK 326

FLAT WHITE 327

EGGSHELL GLOSS WHITE 543

INSIDE GLOSS WHITE 329

HIGH STANDARD LIQUID PAINT

GOES FAR—LASTS LONG

HOW TO USE GOOD PAINT

A good paint even of the highest class sometimes fails through no fault of the paint. A little care will avoid these difficulties:

1. Paint will fail on cheap, poor lumber, full of moisture, sap or pitch. This forces the paint to scale or peel off as the paint is not given a chance to penetrate into the wood and bind itself on. The wood should be free from large dead knots, shakes and blemishes. See that the surface is dry and in a receptive condition.

2. Paint will often fail when put over grease, soot or dirt or over old paint that is loose or cracking. This generally causes peeling and cracking no matter how good the paint is. See that the surface is clean and that loose paint is scraped or burned off before repainting.

3. Paint is often put on in damp or frosty weather. Frost or too much gloss will cause the paint to crawl. See that the painting is done in dry weather and if possible when the surface is warm.

4. Paint is often put on before the plastering on the inside is dry. As the moisture leaves the plaster it is drawn or driven through the wood, causing paint to blister and peel. Do not paint until the plaster is on and thoroughly dry.

PRIMING COATS

5. Non-drying pigments like ochre and inferior oxides, or unworthy paints, are often used for priming because they are cheap and because they will be hidden by the top coatings. As inferior pigments and unworthy paints may not dry thoroughly, all the coatings on a structure may in time let go, peeling off down to the wood. Good paint may stick to a poor priming coat but good paint cannot make a poor priming coat stick to the surface. The peeling of paint caused by a poor priming coat may not show up until after a term of years, and the more coats of paint applied, the more certain that the peeling will eventually occur. Never use ochre for priming, but use High Standard Liquid Paint. Use judgment in adding thinners for first coat of repainting work and brush the paint out thoroughly.

6. Non-drying or mineral oil, or oily, fatty, non-drying paint bought because it is cheap, should not be used in priming.

For galvanized iron surfaces, use Lowe Brothers Galvanized Iron Primer before applying High Standard Liquid Paint.

THINNING

7. Too much thinning of the under-coatings, whether with linseed oil, turpentine or any other thinner, and too free use of Japan Drier will injure the durability. High Standard Liquid Paint is of right consistency for the finishing coat. While the painter may follow his judgment in slight modifications under special circumstances, he should never use thinners simply to make the paint work easily.

8. Carelessness in applying the paint invites future trouble. Paint must be rubbed onto and into the surface; not flowed on like varnish. Well brushed thin coats are best. Therefore, whenever possible, employ competent and experienced painters.

9. False economy in the number of coats may cause trouble—even though High Standard covers much better than other paints. Two coats are not enough on new work to give best results. One priming and two protecting coats should be given on new work and two coats on old work.

10. Allow ample time for drying between coats. Allow time for each coat to dry and harden before the next coat is applied. Undercoats should dry harder than those above them to form a firm foundation.

11. Poor brushes are too often used to save expense. A soft, flabby, cheap brush cannot do good work. Use only a good, stiff bristle brush.

12. Remember in using High Standard Liquid Paint—

(a) A porous surface needs more oil than a non-porous surface.

(b) Boiled oil should not be added to High Standard Liquid Paint.

(c) Turpentine may be used in the paint: (1) liberally for priming resinous yellow pine to help the paint to penetrate and hold; (2) in small quantity for first coat on old hard paint to assist penetration and to prevent crawling on glossy surfaces; (3) in moderate quantity for under-

coats in cold weather, because cold thickens the oil and renders the paint difficult to brush.

(d) The foundation or priming coat of paint is the most important as upon it all succeeding coats must stand. It must be of the best material, so tempered that it will adhere firmly to the surface.

(e) The second coat in three-coat work should have slight lustre; the third coat properly put on, will then have a fine glossy appearance.

FOLLOW THESE DIRECTIONS IN USING HIGH STANDARD LIQUID PAINT

Pry off the lid of the can; pour off the thin portion into another vessel; with a stout flat paddle beat up thoroughly the paint remaining; pour back the thin portion little by little, stirring well after each addition; then pour the paint back and forth from one vessel to another until it is of even consistency throughout.

NEW PAINTING—THREE COAT WORK

(1) Priming Coat: Before priming, shellac the knots and sappy places. Add one-half to one gallon of raw linseed oil to each gallon of High Standard Liquid Paint, depending upon the absorbent condition of the wood. If the wood is resinous or oily (hard pine and cypress for example), thin the paint for priming with about one quart of turpentine or benzol, and a quart of raw linseed oil to each gallon of paint. The more resinous the wood, the more turpentine or benzol is required, and the less oil. After the priming coat is dry, putty up nail holes and defects in the wood.

(2) Second or Middle Coat: Add one to two pints of turpentine to each gallon of High Standard Liquid Paint.

(3) Third or Finishing Coat: Use High Standard Liquid Paint as it comes in the can. If too thick, thin with a little raw linseed oil, or very little turpentine.

N. B.—High Standard White and the lighter shades of High Standard colors are better for priming than the dark colors. When a building is to be finished in a dark color, best results will be obtained by using a mixture of one-half of the dark color and one-half of High Standard White for priming coat, and a mixture of two-thirds of the dark color and one-third High Standard White for the second coat.

When such mixtures are used they should be thinned for priming and second coats in accordance with directions as given above.

NEW PAINTING—TWO COAT WORK

Three coats are invariably recommended for new house jobs, as being the best and the most economical in the long run. There is much demand, however, for two coat work, in which case proceed as follows:

(1) Priming or First Coat: Add three to four pints of raw linseed oil to each gallon of paint. When the wood is resinous or oily (hard pine, cypress, etc.), add one to two pints of turpentine, and one to two pints of raw linseed oil to each gallon of paint.

(2) Second or Finishing Coat: Use High Standard Liquid Paint as it comes in the can. If too thick, thin with a little raw linseed oil, or very little turpentine.

REPAINTING—TWO COAT WORK

The character of old surfaces varies so greatly that it is impossible to give hard and fast rules for repainting. Different portions of the same building demand very different quantities of oil and turpentine, hence good judgment is required in deciding upon the exact treatment to be given.

(1) First Coat: Add one to two quarts of raw linseed oil and one to two pints of turpentine to each gallon of High Standard Liquid Paint. Enough oil must be added for dead and chalky surfaces to completely stop absorption of oil from the finishing coat.

(2) Second or Finishing Coat: Use High Standard Liquid Paint as it comes in the can. If necessary to thin slightly, a little raw linseed oil may be added.

MELLOTONE—A Flat Wall Paint

"SOFT AS THE RAINBOW TINTS"

Mellotone is a liquid oil paint. Made in soft, beautiful, delicate tints and shades. Dries without gloss, and is permanent, durable, washable and sanitary.

SEE PAGE FIVE FOR DIRECTIONS

WHITE 622

HEAVY WHITE 656

GLAZING LIQUID 626

JSI



IVORY TINT 695



GRAY TINT 661



DARK GRAY 662



ROSE TINT 610



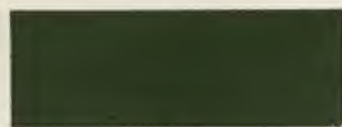
BLUE TINT 611



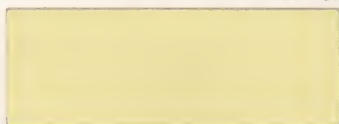
NEUTRAL GREEN 614



BROWN 618



DARK GREEN 616



CREAM TINT 612



LIGHT TAN 619



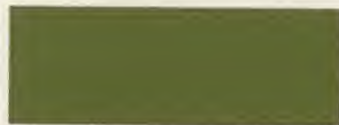
DARK TAN 620



GOLDEN YELLOW 696



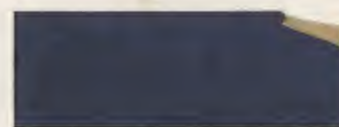
GREEN TINT 613



OLIVE GREEN 615



CRIMSON 617



DELFT BLUE 621

MELLOTONE PRICES

5 Gal.
Per Gal.

1 Gal.
Each

½ Gal.
Each

Quart
Each

Pint
Each

½ Pt.
Each

¼ Pt.
Each

White and Colors

Glazing Liquid

MELLOTONE GLAZING LIQUID

DIRECTIONS

For use in connection with High Standard Colors in Oil as a glaze over Mellotone, to produce artistic effects.

Tiffany Finish: When the Mellotoned wall is dry, determine the space to be done at one working and give it a coat of Mellotone Glazing Liquid, plain or tinted with a color to appear in the blend. On this wet coat dab the oil colors, previously thinned with Glazing Liquid to heavy brushing consistency. With brush, sponge or cheesecloth work around the outer edges of the color splotches, to break up any set outline, and gradually blend all into the background. Blend much or little, according to effect desired. For a faint suggestion of blended colors pat the surface with cheesecloth after blending. Tiffany Finish may be successfully done with Mellotone colors for blending, if thinned slightly with Glazing Liquid and applied on a wet glaze coat, as outlined for Oil Colors.

Scumbled Finish: Scumbling is removing part of a wet coat to allow a dry background of another color or shade to show through. Whether done by rolling crumpled paper (or rags) over the wet coat, or by patting the wet coat with crumpled paper, the result is more satisfactory if Mellotone is thinned with Glazing Liquid; it not only retards the setting of Mellotone but gives the tackiness necessary for a really attractive scumble.

Antique Finish: Tint Glazing Liquid with High Standard Colors in Oil and brush over the dry background. It may be wiped or not, depending upon effect wanted. Van Dyke Brown, Raw or Burnt Umber, Raw Sienna or French Ochre will prove satisfactory for the average job; where more striking effects are sought brighter colors may be used in the glaze.

SEALCOTE V-667

A hard-drying varnish wall size for use under or in connection with Mellotone on unfinished walls or wallboard.

DIRECTIONS

The proper method of first-coating walls that are to be finished with Mellotone will depend upon the condition of the plaster—whether it is hard or porous, smooth or sand-finished, old or new.

On common porous plaster walls, which are generally smooth, a mixture of one part of Mellotone and from two to three parts of Sealcote, varying according to surface conditions, is recommended. If the wall is very absorbent it may be necessary first to apply a coat of Sealcote straight and then a coat of the Mellotone and Sealcote mixture. This latter process will need in a majority of cases only an additional final coat of Mellotone.

PRICES

5 Gal.
Per Gal.

1 Gal.
Each

½ Gal.
Each

Quart
Each

Pint
Each

½ Pt.
Each

¼ Pt.
Each

FLAT BLACK

Gives a beautiful dull black finish. For use on andirons, chandeliers, elevator gates, radiators, pipes, hardware, picture frames, and any other interior wood or metal surface where a flat black finish is desired.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
.....

MELLOTONE DIRECTIONS

"Mellotone" is a paint in liquid form, ready for use—not a kalsomine or water finish. It has all the soft, beautiful effects produced by water colors—together with the permanent, sanitary, washable qualities of oil paint. It gives a hard, durable, flat or velvety finish, without lustre. It is opoque, not easily marred, does not peel off and may be washed or cleaned.

"Mellotone" is equally good for walls, woodwork, steel ceilings, hot water and steam radiators. It is designed to be used on plaster, wood, concrete, burlap, canvas, metal, and wall boards.

"Mellotone" is intended for the home, whether large or small. It is more sanitary than wall paper. Stenciling or decorating it will give most beautiful effects. It is intended also for hospitals, schools, lodge rooms, libraries, sanitariums, club and community houses and other public buildings of all kinds where sanitary conditions and handsome decorations are desired.

"Mellotone" colors are beautiful, popular, attractive, clean, harmonious and artistic. The colors are durable and non-fading. By combining tints and colors the expert painter may obtain a great variety of effects, giving individuality to each piece of work.

DIRECTIONS

The Surface—Before painting, walls must be cleaned thoroughly, removing grease spots and dirt. Old paint, kalsomine or paper must be cleaned, and the loose paint or paper removed. When walls have been previously finished with kalsomine or water colors, especially if several coats have been used, the old colors should be washed off and the walls left clean and dry. Damp surfaces should never be painted. Cracks in walls must be filled with plaster, and knots in wood covered with shellac. Surfaces repeatedly finished with Flat Wall Paints should be re-sized when necessary before repainting.

The Paint—Stir thoroughly from the bottom till the contents of the can are of uniform consistency. If too heavy, thin with turpentine only. If the color is to be changed, tint Mellotone White with oil colors or by mixing in proper manner with one of the other tints or colors of Mellotone.

Mellotone should be freely applied with a good wall brush. It should not be brushed out like house paint.

Mellotone covers 500 to 800 square feet, per gallon, one coat, depending upon the surface.

First Coating—On common porous plaster walls or on wallboard, proceed according to the directions under "Sealcote" as found on page 4.

On hard non-porous plaster walls, the best first coater is "High Standard" Liquid Paint because of its penetrating and binding properties.

Use a color of "High Standard" corresponding to that of the Mellotone chosen for finishing.

Thin with about one-half pint of turpentine to a gallon of "High Standard" Liquid Paint and allow three days or longer for drying.

If burned spots from the plaster show through the sizing coat or the first coat of Mellotone, apply another coat of size over the spots, and let this thoroughly dry before putting on the next coat. Allow twenty-four to thirty-six hours after sizing for thorough drying and hardening.

Glue size, gloss oil and similar cheap first coaters should not be used under Mellotone for they tend to soften up and give a glossy appearance to the finished work.

On galvanized iron surfaces, use Lowe Brothers Galvanized Iron Primer before applying Mellotone.

Finishing Coats—When the priming coat is dry, hard and glossy, apply the finishing coats of Mellotone allowing at least twenty-four to thirty-six hours between coats. While one coat may give a solid color, two coats are strongly recommended.

Old Walls—Old painted walls if in good condition may not need sizing, but a little boiled linseed oil—not over a pint to a gallon—should be added to Mellotone for first coat. If old walls are not in good condition, thoroughly clean and size them.

Other Surfaces—Burlap, canvas, wallboard or wood should first be given a coat of "High Standard" Liquid Paint, color corresponding to that of the Mellotone chosen for finishing. Then finish with two coats of Mellotone. On metal no sizing is necessary; use two coats of Mellotone as it comes from the can.

On Wall Paper—Mellotone over wall paper is not recommended, but if Mellotone is used, the surface should first be given a good coat of Sealcote applied in the regular way.

Cleaning Mellotone—Mellotone walls may be cleaned with Lowe Brothers Cleaner or soap and water. In using Lowe Brothers Cleaner follow directions on the label. In using soap and water follow these directions: Cover about a square yard of surface at a time with soap suds applied with a sponge. Then wash off with a sponge or soft brush, rubbing lightly, using only a little water. Rinse off with a sponge or damp chamois skin and clear water, using downward strokes.

A non-alkali soap, such as Ivory, dissolved in hot water will do. If the walls are greasy, add a little kerosene to the suds. In washing Mellotone do not expect the soap to do the work without light scrubbing, as a soap or powder strong enough to remove dirt without rubbing is a paint remover and the paint is likely to come off with the dirt.

Crimson Mellotone should be washed with great care, using very little water and no soap.

INTERIOR ENAMEL

A gloss interior enamel, giving a beautiful enamel finish. Easy working, durable.

DIRECTIONS—For first or priming coat on new wood, best results are obtained by using Lowe Brothers Enamel Undercoating, or High Standard Liquid Flat White, thinned with about one-half pint of raw linseed oil to the gallon of paint. For fine work, one or more additional coats of Enamel Undercoating, without linseed oil, may be applied before using the enamel. Do not add linseed oil to the Interior Enamel. The first coat of Enamel should have a little turpentine added to it. For second coat, apply the Enamel just as it comes in the can after stirring. Do not apply too heavily, but use enough to flow out evenly. One gallon will cover 300 square feet or more, two coats. For galvanized iron surfaces use Lowe Brothers Galvanized Iron Primer before applying Enamel Undercoating.

SEE PAGE SEVEN FOR PRICES

BLACK 495 Made also in WHITE 189



OLD IVORY 190



SKY BLUE 170



CREAM 154



AGATE GRAY 191



GRASS GREEN 168

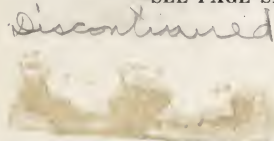


CHERRY RED 155

PORCH AND DECK PAINT

Lowe Brothers Porch and Deck Paint is a paint of "High Standard" quality for porch floors or any other surface exposed to the weather. It works easily, dries thoroughly, looks well and wears splendidly.

SEE PAGE SEVEN FOR DIRECTIONS AND PRICES



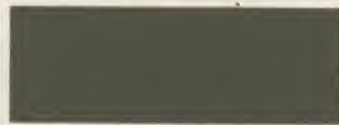
SLATE GRAY 595



DRAB 593



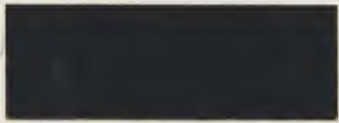
GRAY STONE 594



DARK LEAD 596



BROWN STONE 599



SMOKE GRAY 587

NEPTUNITE VARNISH STAIN

A varnish stain for renewing the finish on furniture, floors, and standing work; stains and varnishes in one operation.

SEE PAGE SEVEN FOR DIRECTIONS AND PRICES

Made also in

CLEAR V-566

LINOLEUM FINISHING V-645

GRAINING COMPOUND

Liquid 56 and Paste 153

GRAINING TOOL



GROUND COLOR 551



LIGHT OAK 185



CHERRY 184



DARK OAK 186



GOLDEN OAK 209



WALNUT 187



MAHOGANY 188

SCREEN ENAMEL

This is an enamel that will protect screens against rust and decay and make them last a great deal longer. Equally good for wire cloth and screen frames—metal or wood.

DIRECTIONS

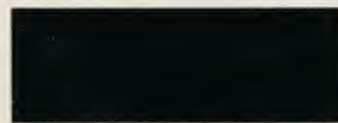
The surface must be clean, free from dust and grease and perfectly dry. Stir the enamel thoroughly. Put on with a brush, brushing out so that the enamel will cover the wire and leave the mesh open. One coat well put on is sufficient.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
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Black

Green



GREEN 206



BLACK 207

INTERIOR ENAMEL PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
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IRON ENAMEL

Made especially for painting stove pipes and parts, furnaces, registers, grate fronts and iron surfaces. It gives a fine lustre, withstands heat and prevents rust. If too thick, thin with turpentine. Use a soft bristle brush. May be applied on cold or warm surfaces. Applied on a warm stove it is less likely to smoke when first starting a fire after the enamel is dry.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
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Black V-78

PORCH AND DECK PAINT DIRECTIONS

Porch and Deck, for an elastic exterior paint, is remarkably Quick-Drying. It dries to recoat in six to eight hours, walk on lightly in twelve to eighteen hours and hard in thirty-six hours, depending on drying conditions. Suitable for Exterior or Interior Wood or cement floors.

Caution—For thinning use turpentine; linseed oil added to this paint will retard drying.

Directions—The floor must be dry, smooth and clean; free from oil, grease or soap. Stir the paint to even consistency. After first coat on new or old floors, fill cracks and nail holes with Lowe Brothers Crack Filler. Brush paint out evenly and well; avoid heavy coats—they retard hard drying.

New Work—Priming: Thin paint about ten per cent with turpentine. **Second Coat:** Thin paint about five per cent with turpentine. **Third Coat:** Apply without thinning.

Old Work—Remove all loose paint and sandpaper the surface smooth. **First Coat:** Thin paint about ten per cent with turpentine. **Second Coat:** Apply without thinning.

For galvanized iron surfaces, use Lowe Brothers Galvanized Iron Primer before applying Porch and Deck Paint.

Care of Floors—The best porch floor will be secured by priming the tongue of the wood with Porch and Deck Paint as the floor is being laid.

Paint on a porch floor must withstand extreme conditions. It must resist the wear and tear of being walked upon, and the shifting about of porch furniture. It is subjected to the direct action of the sun's rays and the destructive effect of water standing on its surface. For these reasons porch floors and wooden steps should be painted frequently—at least once a year.

Porch and Deck Paint is put up in gallons, half-gallons, quarts and pints. One gallon covers from 300 to 350 square feet, two coats.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
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NEPTUNITE VARNISH STAIN DIRECTIONS

The surface to be covered, whether floor, woodwork or furniture, must be thoroughly dry, smooth, free from grease and clean. Do not use lye or strong soap with the water in cleaning either old or new work. If possible, give a day or more for the surface to dry after it has been washed. Remove all dust before painting. Between coats always rub the surface lightly with 00 sandpaper.

The proper hardening of Neptunite Varnish Stain requires light and

air. Open doors and windows as soon as the stain is set. Choose if possible, warm (not hot), dry weather.

Before using, stir the Stain thoroughly from the bottom, making it of uniform consistency. When necessary to thin either the Stain or Ground Color, use spirits of turpentine—not linseed oil.

In applying, be careful not to overlap and to brush along the length of the boards—not across them.

A second or third coat of the Stain may be used if increased durability is desired, but the result will be to darken the color. For floors, two coats are always desirable. Allow at least forty-eight hours between coats for drying. For filling the cracks and crevices in new or old floors, whether hard or soft wood, use Lowe Brothers Crack Filler.

The color effect of a single coat may be preserved and the durability secured by giving one or two coats of Neptunite Floor Varnish or Neptunite Clear V-566 over the first coat instead of additional coats of the Neptunite Varnish Stain.

For close-grained woods, like Pine, Poplar, etc., apply one or more coats of Neptunite Varnish Stain directly to the wood. Better results can be obtained by using Lowe Brothers Oil Stain for the first coat on new work. On surfaces that have been painted or varnished, after sandpapering, apply one or more coats of Neptunite Ground Color, then apply one or more coats of Neptunite Varnish Stain.

This method should be followed also on new floors of inferior lumber, or on old floors never painted or varnished, that are very old and shabby. One gallon will cover 300 square feet or more, two coats.

GRAINING

NEPTUNITE GRAINING COMPOUND 153—PASTE

An economical material in paste form for graining, to be used over Neptunite Ground Color and grained with a Neptunite Graining Tool.

First reduce the compound by thinning with soft water to the consistency of cream. Apply with a new brush, over only as much surface as can be grained before the Compound has time to dry. Care should be used to start and stop on the edge of the board, thus preventing laps. If the first effort is not satisfactory, the Compound may be wiped off with a wet cloth, and the graining process repeated.

As soon as dry (in most cases one hour is sufficient) finish with one or more coats of Neptunite Varnish Stain, color desired; or it may be finished with Neptunite Clear if a very light finish is required. Care should be taken that water is not spilled or dropped on the Graining Compound before it is varnished; otherwise it will show a spotted appearance when varnished.

The operation of graining is not difficult, and an amateur may safely attempt it. One jar of Graining Compound will cover 100 square feet.

NEPTUNITE GRAINING COMPOUND 56—LIQUID

This is for the same use as Neptunite Graining Compound in paste form but put up in liquid form for the convenience of those who prefer the compound ready for use.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
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All Shades, Clear and Linoleum Finishing

Ground Color

Graining Compound—Liquid

Graining Compound—Paste Per Jar

Graining Tool Each

NON-FADING OIL STAIN

DIRECTIONS

The stain is ready for use as it comes in the can, but when in rare cases it is desirable to thin it, the stain should be thinned with turpentine only, not with linseed oil. Do not allow the can to stand open when not in use. If the color of the stain selected is too dark, it may be lightened by thinning with turpentine.

The surface to be stained must be dry, clean, free from grease, and sanded smooth. The stain should be applied with a soft flat bristle brush. When it has "set" (after 15 or 20 minutes) wipe off with a soft cloth in order to bring out the beauty of the wood. The surface will be lighter if wiped off sooner than specified, and darker if a longer time is allowed for penetration before wiping off.

The proper hardening of the stain requires light and air. Open doors and windows after the surplus stain has been wiped off. The surface to be stained should be dry, warm and of even temperature.

Covers 1000 square feet to the gallon, one coat.

SEE PAGE NINE FOR PRICES



LIGHT OAK 161—On Pine



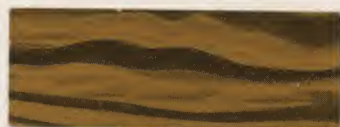
ENGLISH OAK 283—On Pine



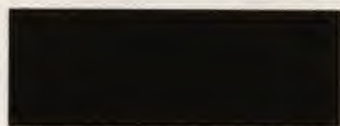
WALNUT 159—On Walnut



MAHOGANY 162—On Birch



DARK OAK 160—On Pine



Brown Mahogany 146—On Birch



GRAY 147—On Pine



MAHOGANY 162—On Pine

Penetrating Mahogany Stain 192

DIRECTIONS

For producing a dark, rich, mahogany effect on hard or soft wood. A thin coat of shellac must be used over this stain before varnishing.

SEE PAGE NINE FOR PRICES



ON BIRCH

Mahogany Glaze 575

For use over Mahogany, Walnut and English Oak Oil Stain to produce the depth and beauty of finish usually found only in genuine mahogany.

SEE PAGE NINE FOR DIRECTIONS AND PRICES



OVER WALNUT OIL STAIN

LINDURO ENAMEL

The highest grade of enamel for exterior and interior use. Heavy body, easy working, very durable. The White stays white.

SEE PAGE NINE FOR DIRECTIONS AND PRICES

Made also in

GLOSS WHITE 643

FLAT WHITE 604

EGGSHELL GLOSS WHITE 605



IVORY 603



BLUE 607



OLD IVORY 602



GRAY 606

TRUCK AND TRACTOR PAINT

Surfaces kept properly coated with paint or varnish will not rust or decay. The cost of paint compared with the cost of the implement is insignificant; therefore, the economy in keeping trucks, tractors, wagons and implements well painted. Good paint is more economical than poor paint; therefore the economy in using Lowe Brothers Truck and Tractor Paint.

This product is an enamel paint of good gloss, easy working properties and great durability. These colors are chosen for their beauty as well as permanence and durability; to appeal to the man who has pride in the appearance of his equipment as well as a desire to prolong its life.

SEE PAGE NINE FOR DIRECTIONS AND PRICES

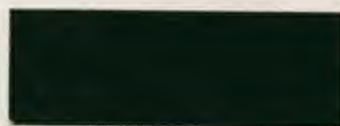
Made also in BLACK 175



YELLOW 534



GRAY 799



GREEN 173



BRIGHT RED 172



DARK RED 697



BOSTON BLUE 171

PENETRATING MAHOGANY STAIN PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
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MAHOGANY GLAZE DIRECTIONS

First apply the coat of Oil Stain and wait until it has thoroughly dried. Then stir the Mahogany Glaze well and apply with a flat varnish brush, flowing it on like varnish. Allow forty-eight hours or more for the Mahogany Glaze to dry and harden, then finish with two or more coats of the chosen Lowe Brothers Varnish. Covers 500 to 600 square feet per gallon, one coat.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
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CRACK FILLER DIRECTIONS

For filling cracks in old or new floors before staining, painting or varnishing.

Crack Filler should not be applied to bare wood, but only to a surface that has been primed or freshly painted. The boards between which it is to be used should be securely fastened down, so that they cannot bend or give and thus loosen the Filler. Cracks and crevices should be cleaned free from all dirt and foreign matter of any kind before filling. Care should be taken to fill the cracks completely—not to apply only a surface coating that does not reach the bottom of the crevice. Smooth down to the finish desired and never, under any circumstances, allow less than twenty-four hours for drying. If the crevice is large, and the quantity of Filler used correspondingly large, more time will be required for drying.

PRICES

1 lb. Cans per lb.	5 lb. Cans per lb.
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NON-FADING OIL STAIN PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
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Regular Colors

Mahogany

LINDURO ENAMEL

To supply beauty and quality in finish for woodwork, furniture and exterior surfaces we offer Linduro Enamel—the result of our supreme endeavor in enamel-making.

Linduro Enamel gives to a surface a tile-like smoothness and hardness that is as easy to clean as a china plate.

For use on wood, brick, plaster, concrete, cement, furniture, cars,

boats, steamships or any properly prepared surface where a hard, smooth, durable finish is desired.

DIRECTIONS

Stir thoroughly from the bottom. Prepare the work with undercoats of Lowe Brothers Enamel Undercoating or High Standard Flat White to a hard flat surface, then apply the Linduro with a firm brush, such as a good varnish brush. Keep the can properly closed when not in use. When two coats of Linduro are given, it is well to use for the first coat a mixture of equal parts of Enamel Undercoating or High Standard Flat White and Linduro Enamel. Allow two to four days for drying, then sand lightly before the finishing coat is applied. Linduro dries free from dust in six to eight hours and should stand at least one week before rubbing.

For galvanized iron surfaces, use Lowe Brothers Galvanized Iron Primer before applying Enamel Undercoating.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
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White and Colors

TRUCK AND TRACTOR DIRECTIONS

Clean the surface thoroughly, removing all grease and dirt. Before starting to paint be sure that the surface is perfectly dry. Sandpaper all rough places. Stir the paint in the can thoroughly from the bottom until it is of uniform consistency. Apply evenly with a good brush and allow twenty-four to thirty-six hours between coats for drying and hardening. If the old paint is worn off touch up the bare spots with Truck and Tractor Paint thinned with about 15 per cent raw linseed oil for wood surfaces and about 10 per cent turpentine for metal surfaces. Let the paint dry several days before using the implement, thereby increasing the durability of the paint.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
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Black and Dark Red

Boston Blue, Green, Gray, Yellow and Bright Red

EXTRA WHITE ENAMEL DIRECTIONS

Stir the contents thoroughly before applying. Then pour back and forth from one can into another until it is of even consistency. Prepare the surface with two or more coats of Lowe Brothers Enamel Undercoating or High Standard Flat White, according to directions on the can. Flow on the one or two coats of Extra White Enamel with a bristle brush of good quality. Allow from eighteen to twenty-four hours between coats for drying and hardening. Undercoats should be sanded lightly with fine sandpaper. If the enamel needs thinning use a small amount of turpentine. Apply only in a warm and dry room. This enamel sets quickly and may be rubbed in about three days. One gallon will cover 250 square feet, two coats.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
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White 666

PAR-O-KEET LACQUER

Par-O-Keet Lacquer is an unusual decorative material which permits the use of the finished surface within an hour after it is applied. For use on furniture, floors, woodwork, metal work, toys, etc.

With Par-O-Keet you, yourself, can easily and quickly turn the old into gay new pieces for this surprising, new decorating material can be put on by any one and the finished surface can be used within an hour.

Par-O-Keet hides or covers a surface extra well—on most work, one coat is sufficient.

It dries quickly enough to allow almost immediate use of the finished piece, yet not too fast to give time for smooth and even application. This is a feature of Par-O-Keet.

Par-O-Keet dries to a rich, satin-like finish with unusual depth of tone but it may be rubbed or polished to a high gloss.

The film is hard and durable, with tile-like smoothness, and will withstand the occasional bumps and wear that furniture in the home is apt to receive—then too, it can be washed with soap and water.

SEE PAGE ELEVEN FOR DIRECTIONS AND PRICES

Made also in

WHITE C-2512

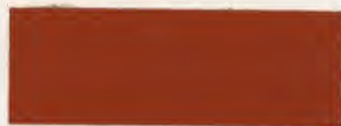
BLACK C-2513

CLEAR C-2401

THINNER C-2400



CANARY YELLOW C-2509



CHINESE RED C-2504



MOONLIGHT BLUE C-2502



AGATE GRAY C-2508



ANTIQUÉ IVORY C-2510



OLD ROSE C-2506



ORANGE C-2505



GRASS GREEN C-2511



POWDER BLUE C-2500



BRILLIANT SCARLET C-2514



FLEMISH BLUE C-2501



HUNTER GREEN C-2507

QUICK-DRYING FLOOR ENAMEL

A hard, quick-drying enamel for use on inside floors and decks of boats. Covers well. Durable. Easy to apply.

Floor Enamel possesses in an exceptional degree the requisites of a solid protecting coat for interior floors: Wood, cement or concrete. These requisites are: Quick Drying, Proper Gloss, Hiding Power, Spreading Capacity, Easy Working, Smooth Finish, Elasticity, Serviceability, Toughness and Convenience.

Floor Enamel will fulfill these requirements if fairly applied upon a fit surface. It is an enamel of full body with exceptional hiding power and spreading capacity. It works well and dries hard enough to use lightly in twelve hours. It forms a tough, durable coat with a proper gloss and smooth, uniform finish which may be kept clean by light rubbing with a damp cloth. Scrubbing is not necessary.

Floor Enamel is designed especially to withstand the hard wear to which floors are subjected. It is therefore well adapted for use on kitchen and laundry walls as well as for floors. It makes an excellent paint for interior woodwork of any kind.

Boat Decks. Floor Enamel meets the requirements of a high grade deck paint for either interior or exterior, in that it forms a tough, durable coating that dries hard within a few hours and will not blister on a surface exposed to the direct rays of the sun.

Covering Capacity: One gallon will cover from 200 to 250 square feet two coats, depending upon the condition of the surface.

PRICES

5 Gal.
Per Gal.

1 Gal.
Each

½ Gal.
Each

Quart
Each

Pint
Each

½ Pt.
Each

¼ Pt.
Each

SEE PAGE ELEVEN FOR DIRECTIONS



DUST GRAY 388



OAK COLOR DARK 368



OAK COLOR LIGHT 367



STONE GRAY 389



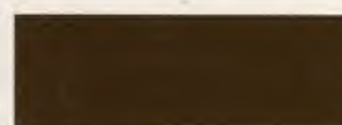
DARK SLATE 453



TILE COLOR 371



MAHOGANY COLOR 372



WALNUT COLOR 376

PAR-O-KEET LACQUER DIRECTIONS

Stir thoroughly. Apply very freely with a clean brush that has not been used in paint. Do not brush Par-O-Keet Lacquer out thin; simply flow the lacquer on and smooth it out. After the lacquer has set slightly, touch up any missed or imperfect places. Use reasonable precaution to prevent sags or runs but if they should occur, smooth them out with a second coat. If thinning is necessary, use only Par-O-Keet Lacquer Thinner. Allow thirty minutes or more between coats for drying. Sanding between coats is unnecessary. If a higher lustre is desired, rub with rotten stone and thin oil and polish with a dry cloth.

New wood should be primed with Lowe Brothers Neptoseal according to directions before applying Par-O-Keet Lacquer.

For striping use High Standard Colors in Japan reduced with turpentine and add a small quantity of varnish.

CAUTION—Par-O-Keet Lacquer must not be used in a room where there is any flame or fire.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
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Colors and Clear

Thinner

NOTE—Par-O-Keet Lacquer Clear C-2401 stocked in all sizes except quarter-pints. Colors stocked from quarts to quarter-pints, inclusive.

FLOOR ENAMEL DIRECTIONS

A surface to be painted must be dry, free from grease, dirt and loose particles. If necessary, clean by scrubbing; rinse with clear water, wipe carefully, and allow ample time to dry. Wax or floor oil, if previously used, must be removed with turpentine or benzine. Before using, stir the Floor Enamel thoroughly from the bottom of the can, making it of uniform consistency. Allow four hours or more between coats for drying.

New work should be given three coats. The priming coat should be thinned with turpentine, not more than one pint to the gallon. The second coat should be thinned slightly with turpentine. A little turpentine may be added to the finishing coat if necessary.

For Repainting give at least two coats of Floor Enamel. The first coat should be thinned with not more than one pint of turpentine to the gallon. For the finishing coat use as directed for new work.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
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ENAMEL UNDERCOATING

Enamel Undercoating forms an excellent foundation for enamel finishes. For priming coat, thin with raw linseed oil, one-half to one pint per gallon of Enamel Undercoating. On yellow pine and similar woods containing pitch, one-half pint of turpentine should be used in addition to the oil to aid penetration. Apply two or more coats, using a chisel-edged brush. Sand each coat lightly, using fine sandpaper. Allow twenty-four hours before sanding. On galvanized iron surfaces, use Lowe Brothers Galvanized Iron Primer before applying Enamel Undercoating.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
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White 200

BATH TUB ENAMEL

A clear, white, tough, durable enamel which will stand hot and cold water well. For bath tubs, kitchen sinks and refrigerators.

DIRECTIONS

If the surface of the tub is in first class condition, apply the enamel directly to it; two coats should be put on. Usually, undercoats are needed. In such cases, apply two or more coats of Lowe Brothers Enamel Undercoating or High Standard Flat White, then one or two coats of Bath Tub Enamel. Forty-eight hours should be allowed for drying and hardening between all coats. Sand the undercoats lightly with fine sandpaper. Allow the final coat of enamel to dry and harden three days—a week would be better; the room should be ventilated. Before using the newly enameled tub, fill with clear cold water for a few minutes. Do not bring scalding hot water in contact with this enamel before it is thoroughly dry and hard.

Bath Tub Enamel will cover about 250 square feet, two coats, per gallon. A pint will cover the inside of the average tub, two coats.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
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White 285

NEPTOSEAL 211

Filler—Primer—Sealer—Surfacer

Neptoseal is recommended for the following uses:

First Coater for—

Close-grained woods for floors and standing trim.

Cement or concrete floors.

Surfaces to be waxed.

New wood under enamel, either interior or exterior.

Wall size on any kind of plaster or wallboard.

Size for canvas or burlap.

Surfacer over stain before varnishing.

Used in the priming coat in combination with exterior paint, either liquid or hand mixed lead and oil paint, Neptoseal stops suction, thereby producing better appearance in the finished job.

NEPTOSEAL DIRECTIONS

Neptoseal must be thinned with one-half gallon of turpentine to each gallon, or in the proportion of one part of turpentine to two parts of Neptoseal. Apply freely with a good bristle brush, being sure that all portions of the surface are covered evenly. Allow twelve hours or more for drying. Sand with fine sandpaper before applying finishing coats of varnish or other finishes. Stir well before using.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
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OLD CROW ENAMEL

A quick and hard-drying black enamel for repainting wire screens, wood or metal frames; also pipes, furnaces, stoves, registers and similar surfaces.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
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Black V-208

AUTO ENAMEL

A hard-drying enamel for refinishing autos, bicycles, motorcycles, canoes, flower pots, toys, etc. Covers well. Works easily. Dries quickly. Very durable.

SEE PAGE THIRTEEN FOR DIRECTIONS AND PRICES

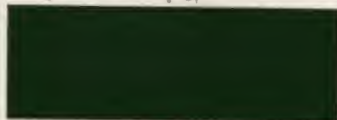
Made also in

BLACK 176 WHITE 286 FINISHING VARNISH V-570
TOP FINISH BLACK 210 LEAD PRIMER GRAY 205

See new color card



YELLOW 180



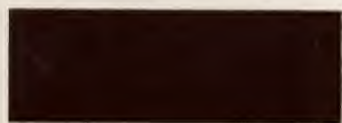
C. P. GREEN 538



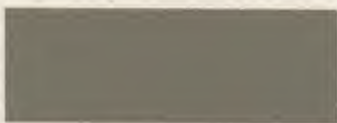
VERMILION 179



CREAM 183



WINE COLOR 178



MOTOR GRAY 535



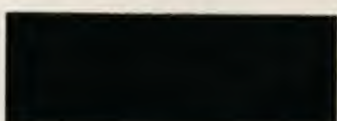
ORANGE 546



METEOR RED 177



BLUE 181



GREEN 429

STANDARD BARN PAINT

A paint of high quality, finely ground. Has unusual covering and spreading capacity. To be applied as you would apply any outside paint. On galvanized iron surfaces, use Lowe Brothers Galvanized Iron Primer before applying Standard Barn Paint.

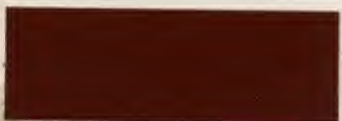
SEE PAGE THIRTEEN FOR PRICES



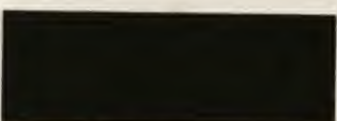
BIG FOUR YELLOW 414



GRAY 437



BRIGHT RED 417



BRONZE GREEN 418

MELLO-GLOSS

A SEMI-GLOSS FINISH FOR WALLS AND WOODWORK

Mello-Gloss is designed for use on interior surfaces where a medium gloss finish is desired. It serves equally well on plaster, metal, burlap, canvas, wallboard and concrete surfaces and can be cleaned with soap or Lowe Brothers Cleaner, without leaving spots or injuring the finish.

Dirt, grease, ink spots and finger prints quickly let go of a Mello-Glossed surface under the proper cleansing treatment, thus making frequent repainting unnecessary.

This sanitary property, together with its ease in working, covering power, spreading capacity (700 square feet per gallon, one coat) durability and beauty, makes Mello-Gloss an ideal finish for the home, whether large or small, as well as for school, hospital, church, office, department store and public buildings, where a medium gloss effect is desired.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	1/2 Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	1/2 Pt. Each	1/4 Pt. Each
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SEE PAGE THIRTEEN FOR DIRECTIONS

Made also in

WHITE 782 REDUCER V-783



IVORY WHITE 776



GRAY ROSE 846



CREAM TAN 775



LAVA GRAY 779



TRAVERTINE GRAY 777



BATH BLUE 841



REST GREEN 778



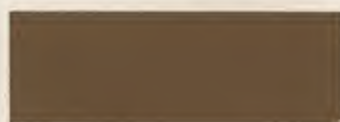
BUFF TAN 774



RICH TAN 843



SEA GREEN 781



SEAL BROWN 780



OLD GREEN 842

AUTO ENAMEL DIRECTIONS

Preparing the Surface—Go over all wood and metal surfaces to be painted, with No. 00 sandpaper, removing loose paint, scales and rust. Touch up all bare spots on wood or metal with one coat of Lowe Brothers Auto Lead Primer, allowing twenty-four hours, or more if necessary, for drying. When dry, rub such spots with curled hair or fine sandpaper.

Applying the Paint—Auto Enamel is a color varnish of the highest efficiency. It is easily applied and dries hard with a rich gloss. The efficiency of this enamel is due to the high character of the varnish; to the exacting care in the selection and use of the coloring matter; and to the skill exercised in combining the two.

Use a soft bristle varnish brush. Care should be taken to see that the enamel is thoroughly stirred up to an even consistency before using. All surfaces to be painted should then be given a coat of Auto Enamel of the color to be used in finishing. Forty-eight hours after this coat is applied it should be rubbed lightly with curled hair or fine steel wool in order to reduce the gloss so that the finishing coat will adhere properly. The second or finishing coat should then be applied, and allowed to dry for forty-eight hours. In case of necessity the car can be used in twenty-four hours.

While one coat will give satisfactory results if a color similar to the old one is used, a second coat is worth its cost.

Brass trimming, lamps and similar metal equipment to be painted should be thoroughly cleaned and the surface roughed up with fine emery paper. Apply one coat of Auto Enamel reduced ten to fifteen per cent with turpentine. When this coat is dry, reduce the gloss by rubbing and apply a second coat of the enamel just as it comes in the can. For a dull finish, rub the parts with powdered pumice stone and linseed oil, using waste or soft cotton cloth for rubbing.

Painting the Engine—The engine may be painted with Lowe Brothers Aluminum Paint or Auto Enamel Black, C. P. Green, Green or Wine Color.

Special care should be used to paint the undersides of the fenders and parts beneath the car. These become splashed with mud containing alkali and lime, which will soon eat into the metal unless the car is kept well painted. Road tar can be removed with kerosene.

Painting the Top—For renewing black lustre finish on auto and buggy tops, curtains and tire covers. Does not wash off or crack, dries quickly and will not injure material to which it is applied. May be used on leather, pantasote, mohair and similar materials.

The Right Temperature—The work should be done in a clean, dry room, and the temperature should be between 60 and 80 degrees F. The room must be free from dust, which, if present will settle on the wet varnish color and spoil the finish. After each rubbing operation the work should be carefully brushed off and the dust disposed of so that it will not cause trouble.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
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Black, Top Finish and Lead Primer

Motor Gray, C. P. Green, Green, Yellow,
Cream, Wine and Finishing Varnish

Blue, Vermilion, Meteor Red, Orange and White

MELLO-GLOSS DIRECTIONS

To secure proper results, Mello-Gloss should be thoroughly stirred to an even consistency before using. This is best done by first pouring off nearly all of the liquid portion into another vessel. Then stir the paste remaining until it is no thinner on the top than at the bottom; after which pour back the liquid portion a little at a time, stirring well after each addition. When the liquid is all back, pour the paint from one vessel into another several times to insure even consistency throughout.

Mello-Gloss may be tinted if desired by using Lowe Brothers Colors in Oil thinned with turpentine. Pleasing harmonies can also be secured by using for the ceilings, a mixture of four parts white to one part of the selected wall color.

For priming coat mix thoroughly equal parts of Mello-Gloss and Mello-Gloss Reducer; do not use turpentine or linseed oil for reducing; on some surfaces that are in excellent condition, a smaller portion of Reducer can be used with safety. For second and third coats use Mello-Gloss as it comes in the can. If it should require thinning, use nothing but a small amount of Mello-Gloss Reducer.

Mello-Gloss should be applied with a good wall brush, and should be well brushed out. Allow time for each coat to dry and harden thoroughly, not less than forty-eight hours; a longer time would be better. While Mello-Gloss may be left in its natural finish, pleasing effects are obtained by stippling. The finishing coat should be allowed to set from fifteen to thirty minutes, depending on drying conditions, before stippling.

Mello-Gloss walls may be cleaned with soap or Lowe Brothers Cleaner. For galvanized iron surfaces, use Lowe Brothers Galvanized Iron Primer before applying Mello-Gloss.

MELLO-GLOSS REDUCER

For use in reducing Mello-Gloss for first or sizing coat. Mello-Gloss must not be reduced with other thinners. For directions see above.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
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STANDARD BARN PAINT PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
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Gray, Bronze Green and Big Four Yellow

Bright Red

BLACKBOARD SLATING

Used on wood, hard smooth plaster, metal or paper. Dries with dull finish. Easy to write upon and easy to clean. If too thick, reduce with a small quantity of turpentine. Two or three coats are advised. Made in Black only.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
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Black 590

KALSOMINE

TINTING COLORS

A cold or hot water kalsomine of dependable performance and high quality, in colors of exceptional strength and tone.

SEE PAGE FIFTEEN FOR DIRECTIONS AND PRICES



L-1



L-2



L-3



L-4



L-5



L-6



L-7



L-8



L-9



L-10



L-11



L-12



L-13



L-14



L-15



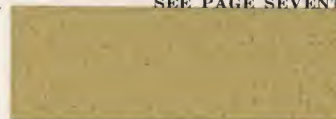
L-16

STUCCO PAINT

For exterior and interior use. Seals the pores of cement, concrete and stucco surfaces against moisture. Dries with an eggshell gloss.

For galvanized iron surfaces, use Lowe Brothers Galvanized Iron Primer before applying Stucco Paint.

SEE PAGE SEVENTEEN FOR DIRECTIONS AND PRICES



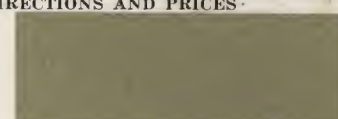
RICH IVORY 644



LIGHT BUFF 645



BUFF STONE 646



GRANITE GRAY 647



SANDSTONE 674



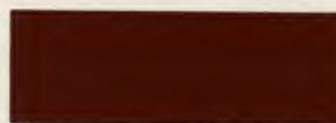
TILE RED 682

Made also in WHITE 671

STANDARD METALLIC PAINT

A paint especially designed for metal roofs, bridges, iron tanks, smoke stacks and similar surfaces.

SEE PAGE FIFTEEN FOR DIRECTIONS AND PRICES



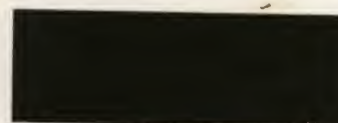
RED 395



BROWN 396



ALUMINUM 421



GREEN 258



BLACK 212

DERBY RED (Semi-Paste)

Barns, Roofs and Bridges

A bright red paint of medium price, suitable for barns, silos, fences, also metal roofs. For priming purposes use not less than one gallon of raw or boiled linseed oil to each gallon of paint. For finishing coat use not less than one-half gallon of raw or boiled linseed oil to each gallon of paint. Derby Red contains sufficient drier to properly dry the added oil. On galvanized iron surfaces, use Lowe Brothers Galvanized Iron Primer before applying Derby Red.

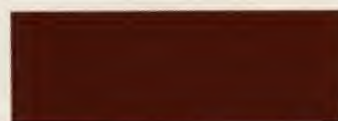
PRICES

5 Gal.
Per Gal.

1 Gal.
Each

1/2 Gal.
Each

Quart
Each



DERBY RED 394

KALSOMINE DIRECTIONS

PREPARING THE WALLS

Before applying this kalsomine to any surface, care should be taken that all dirt and any old or peeling kalsomine is very thoroughly washed off, and any loose oil paint or other material previously applied to the wall well scraped and removed; particularly any limewash, which is liable to destroy delicate tints.

All holes and cracks in plastered walls should be filled with Plaster of Paris with some dry kalsomine added.

When walls and ceilings have excessive suction, it is advisable to apply a coating of Lowe Brothers Wall Size. It stops suction, neutralizes lime, kills stains, saltpetre and efflorescence, and gives kalsomine the proper tooth to grip, works smoothly and stays put. Allow the size to dry thoroughly before applying Kalsomine.

A small quantity of liquid Lowe Brothers Wall Size added to kalsomine prevents clouding and streaking during unfavorable weather.

DIRECTIONS FOR MIXING

Add sufficient cold water (hot water may be used if desired) to the dry powder to make an ordinary thick paste. Stir thoroughly until free from lumps and then thin down with cold water to the consistency of oil paint or cream.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLYING

To be sure of good results, the air in the room should be dry and of moderate temperature. Close the windows and doors to avoid draughts.

The kalsomine should be flowed on freely with a good kalsomine brush, but must not be rubbed out like oil paint.

After application open all windows and doors to allow free circulation of air and make a fire if necessary, as quick drying is essential to good work.

PRICES

Tinting Colors

	Barrels Per Lb.	100 lb. pkgs. Each	5 lb. pkgs. Each
White	- - -	- - -	- - -
Tints	- - - - -	- - -	- - -

Kalsomine Wall Size

A dry powdered size to mix with water for sizing walls before kalsomining.

PRICE

1 Pound Packages - - - - - Each.....

FIRE PROOF WHITE

A cheap mill white water paint for use on rough interior walls.

PRICE

400 Pound Barrel - - - - - Per Pound.....

STANDARD METALLIC PAINT DIRECTIONS

For galvanized iron surfaces, use Lowe Brothers Galvanized Iron Primer before applying Standard Metallic Paint.

Remove all loose paint and rust from the surface to be painted. Stir the Standard Metallic Paint thoroughly and apply as you would any outside paint. One gallon will cover five hundred square feet, one coat.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
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*Red and Brown

Black and Green

Aluminum

* ONLY RED SUPPLIED IN QUARTS

PASTE WOOD FILLER

Light, Dark, Golden Oak—in paste form

For filling open-grained woods such as oak, chestnut and walnut. Wipes off easily and sands well.

Thin the composition with turpentine to the consistency of flowing varnish; apply to the surface of the wood with a brush, going over no more surface at a time than will admit of being cleaned off before hardening. After the filler has set (appearing as if the gloss had left it), rub off with excelsior or cloth, rubbing across the grain when practicable; then clean out the crevices in the ornaments or mouldings with a stick and cloth or with a stiff brush; after which, with cloth or rag, thoroughly wipe off the work. Should the Filler at any time dry and harden too slowly, a little good Japan may be added to it; or if at any time it should wipe off too hard or too dry, too fast or too light for the work, add a little raw linseed oil, just sufficient for the effect desired. Allow the Filler twenty-four hours to dry before varnishing.

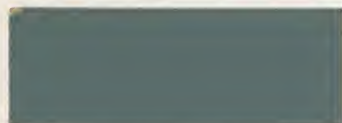
PRICES

1 lb. Cans per lb.	5 lb. Cans per lb.	12½ lb. Cans per lb.	25 lb. Cans per lb.
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Light 384, Dark 385, Golden Oak 434

QUICK-DRYING ENAMEL

DIRECTIONS—Shake the can well before opening. Stir the contents thoroughly. Be sure the surface is perfectly dry and free from dirt, grease, oil or wax. Sandpaper smooth with fine sandpaper. Then dust



TWINKLE BLUE 855



CITROUS YELLOW 852



CHATEAU GRAY 859



LETTUCE GREEN 869



SHELL PINK 856



ORCHID 868



OCEAN BLUE 853



MIST GRAY 866



APRICOT 854



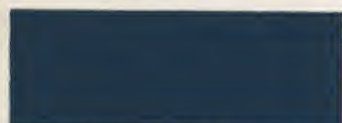
DEEP IVORY 861



JADE GREEN 860



DRAGON RED 858



PEKING BLUE 857



ENGLISH IVY 862



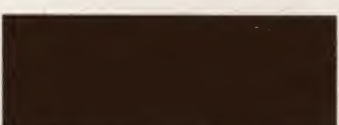
COLONIAL MAHOGANY 867



INDIAN ORANGE 865



ROMAN RED 863



WICKER BROWN 864

with a good bristle brush. **New Work**—Lowe Brothers Quick-Drying Enamel should be thinned for first coat on new wood about ten percent with turpentine. Allow to dry four or five hours. For the second coat, use the Enamel as it comes in the can without thinning. **Old Work**—Apply Lowe Brothers Quick-Drying Enamel as it comes in the can without thinning. Ordinarily one coat will be sufficient except when lighter colors are used over a dark surface. In such cases two coats should be applied.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
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Made also in BLACK 850 and WHITE 851

RICH-TONE SHINGLE STAIN

SEE PAGE SEVENTEEN FOR DIRECTIONS AND PRICES

Made also in WHITE 772



GRAY 771



RED 761



AUTUMN BROWN 759



FOREST GREEN 765



PALMETTO GREEN 768



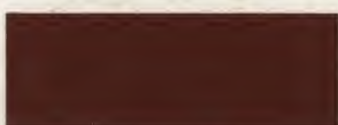
BUNGALOW BROWN 758

FLAT BRICK COLORS

Lowe Brothers Flat Brick Colors are made especially to meet the demand for paints suitable for last coat on brick construction where a flat brick appearance is desired. They are to be used only for finishing coat over linseed oil paint, thereby giving a true imitation of pressed brick. Complete directions for application will be found on each can. Twenty-five pounds of Flat Brick Color, properly reduced with turpentine, will finish 1200 to 1500 square feet of prepared brick surface.

PRICES

	12½ lb. cans per lb.	25 lb. cans per lb.
Red - - - - -
Milwaukee Brick - - - - -



RED 373



MILWAUKEE BRICK 383

STUCCO PAINT DIRECTIONS

The surface must be thoroughly dry and should be brushed down with a stiff broom or a fine wire brush, and all loose particles of sand, lime and cement removed.

Before using, stir thoroughly until an even consistency is secured. Packages should always be well covered when not in use.

When necessary to aid penetration, add a small proportion of turpentine for the priming coat; not over one-half pint to the gallon. On brick or very porous cement, raw linseed oil should be added for the priming coat, in such proportion as the surface may require; or use "High Standard" Liquid Paint reduced with a small percentage of turpentine and enough raw linseed oil to satisfy the surface. Allow not less than forty-eight hours for drying and hardening before putting on additional coats. For these use Stucco Paint as it comes in the can. For complete directions see color card.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
.....

1 PLUS 1

"1 Plus 1" is a new white—a semi-paste white—sold by the gallon. One gallon of "1 Plus 1" thinned with one gallon of linseed oil makes two gallons of paint right for finishing coat.

"1 Plus 1" was designed and is sold solely for painters' use. It serves the same purpose as lead and oil and the finished job costs you less.

"1 Plus 1" works easily; more easily than lead and oil.

"1 Plus 1" takes tinting colors fine; it dries in clean, clear colors better than lead and oil.

"1 Plus 1" is easy to break up; easier than lead and oil; that saves you time and money.

"1 Plus 1" contains the necessary drier to dry the oil you add. You save the expense of drier you commonly use in lead and oil paint.

DIRECTIONS

New Work—For priming coat on new work, porous wood such as Poplar or Red Wood siding add 1½ gallons Raw Linseed Oil to each gallon of 1 Plus 1 Paint. For priming coat on Hard Pine or other resinous woods, add 1¼ gallons Raw Linseed Oil and one pint or more turpentine to each gallon of 1 Plus 1 Paint. For second and third coats, new work, follow same directions as for old work, repainting.

Old Work—Repainting—For first coat on old work add 1¼ gallons Raw Linseed Oil and one pint or more turpentine to each gallon of 1 Plus 1 Paint. For second or finishing coat on old work, add one gallon of Raw Linseed Oil to each gallon of 1 Plus 1 Paint.

For galvanized iron surfaces, use Lowe Brothers Galvanized Iron Primer before applying 1 Plus 1 Paint.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
.....

RICH-TONE SHINGLE STAIN DIRECTIONS

17

Stir Rich-Tone Shingle Stain thoroughly with a flat paddle before, and frequently while using. Ordinarily, use it as it comes in the container but if it must be thinned, do so before beginning to use, not while using.

Two coats should be given, a dipping and a brushing coat, the former before laying and the latter after. Dip the shingles in and out of the stain quickly, allowing it to drip into the container, then throw upon a pile to dry. Do not soak the shingles. This is unnecessary and wastes the stain. After completion of the laying, apply the brushing coat.

WHITE

Two coats should be used, both brushed on after shingles are laid. Do not use it for dipping.

QUANTITY REQUIRED

Only two-thirds of the length of the shingles need to be dipped. For dipping only, figure two to two and one-half gallons per 1000. For one dipping and one brushing coat, use two and three quarters to three and one quarter gallons per 1000. For two brushing coats without dipping, one gallon will be needed for every one hundred square feet. These estimates are approximate, as different woods slightly vary the quantity required. One coat is sufficient for renewing stain on old shingles if the same color is used.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
.....

Bungalow Brown and Autumn Brown

Red and Gray

Forest Green and Palmetto Green

White

LOWE BROTHERS CLEANER

This marvelous Cleaner removes dirt and grease with ease—and it does it quickly. It is surprising how old, dingy painted surfaces, which it was thought would have to be refinished, are renewed with Lowe Brothers Cleaner. Spots which were thought to be permanent, disappear instantly. It is ideal for cleaning walls, woodwork, floors, linoleum, either printed or inlaid, or the kitchen cabinet and a room in which it has been used, offers a pleasingly fresh odor.

The disagreeable task of cleaning porcelain, bathroom fixtures and refrigerators is gone.

This Cleaner is absolutely harmless and positively will not injure the hands but leaves them clean and white.

If the directions on the can are carefully followed, a clean, beautiful surface will be assured; but it is important to follow the directions especially in making certain that all traces of Cleaner and dirt are removed.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
.....

D. C. W. PAINT

D. C. W. Paint is a gloss paint in liquid form, and is designed to meet the demand for a medium priced paint. It works well, covers well, dries well and wears surprisingly well for a paint of its price.

D. C. W. Paint is adapted for painting the outside and inside of all structures, whether large or small.

The colors of this product have been carefully chosen because of their attractiveness and adaptability to a

wide range of uses. There are sufficient colors to enable you to secure a large number of combinations. Through the judicious use of them you can make your home harmonize beautifully with its surroundings or stand out by strong contrast.

D. C. W. Paint is supplied in cans of convenient sizes, and 55 gallon barrels, either plain or equipped with agitators for stirring.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
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Regular Colors, Inside Gloss White and Black

White, Flat White, Fern Green and Vermilion

Vermilion sold only in quarts, pints and half-pints

SEE PAGE NINETEEN
FOR DIRECTIONS

Made also in

BLACK 816

WHITE 815

FLAT WHITE 820

INSIDE GLOSS WHITE 819



LIGHT YELLOW 800



CORAL PINK 810



WARM BUFF 824



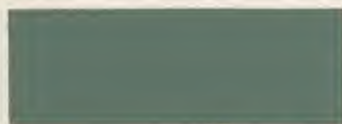
DARK YELLOW 806



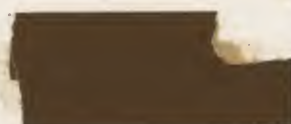
BUFF 822



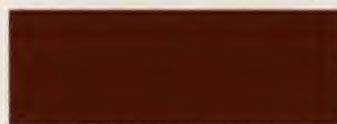
LIGHT SPRUCE 803



CEILING BLUE 805



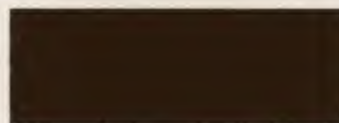
TOBACCO BROWN 801



RICH RED 804



DARK BLUE 807



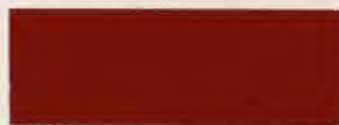
RICH BROWN 802



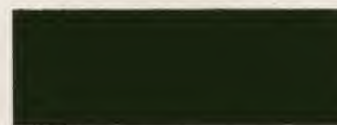
PEA GREEN 808



QUAKER GRAY 821



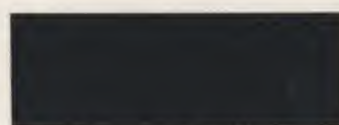
VERMILION 814



FERN GREEN 823



MEDIUM GRAY 813



DARK SLATE 812



TRIM GREEN 809

ALUMINUM PAINT

Suitable for interior and exterior exposure, for metal or wood surfaces. Withstands extreme degrees of heat.

SEE PAGE NINETEEN FOR
DIRECTIONS AND PRICES

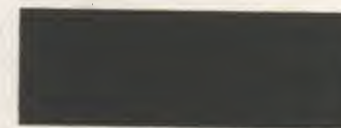


ALUMINUM 485

GALVANIZED IRON PRIMER

Made especially for priming coat and must be used on galvanized iron surfaces.

SEE PAGE NINETEEN FOR
DIRECTIONS AND PRICES

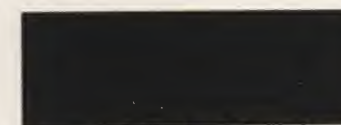


GALVANIZED IRON PRIMER 738

GRAPHITE PAINT

A high grade graphite paint of heavy body.

SEE PAGE NINETEEN FOR
DIRECTIONS AND PRICES



GRAPHITE 380

D. C. W. PAINT DIRECTIONS

It is essential that the paint be brought to even consistency throughout before using. Remove the top of the package, pour or draw off the upper portion of the liquid into another vessel. Then with a stout flat paddle beat up from the bottom the paint remaining in the package until it is of even consistency. Return gradually the paint drawn off, stirring after each addition. In the case of smaller packages, box the paint, that is, pour the paint back and forth from vessel to vessel several times after stirring as directed above.

D. C. W. Paint is made in the right consistency for the finishing coat, and should be well brushed out. The condition of the surface may make it necessary to vary the amount and kind of thinners to be used in the paint for the first coat. This must be left largely to the judgment of the painter. The first coat of paint on new work must be brushed into as well as onto the surface. For galvanized iron surfaces use Lowe Brothers Galvanized Iron Primer before applying D. C. W. Paint.

BLAK-EN-AL

Blak-En-Al is an inexpensive, jet black pitch paint, free from the metal eating acids generally present in the cheaper tar paints. It is heavy bodied and can ordinarily be used just as it comes in the can. If found too thick in cool or cold weather, reduce by immersing the container in hot water, or if this is not possible, reduce with a small quantity of benzol. It cannot be reduced with linseed oil, turpentine, naphtha, gasoline or coal oil.

Blak-En-Al dries with a high gloss in about twelve hours and when thoroughly dry, forms an elastic covering that will not run when exposed to the sun or extreme heat, nor will it crack or check in extremely cold weather.

Surfaces finished with Blak-En-Al cannot be refinished with hard-drying paints as the elasticity of Blak-En-Al will cause them to crack and its composition will change their colors.

Blak-En-Al is the most satisfactory, inexpensive pitch paint produced for its purpose.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
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Black 817

GALVANIZED IRON PRIMER DIRECTIONS

Apply a coat of Galvanized Iron Primer, using the paint as it comes in the can; or if necessary, it may be thinned with a small amount of turpentine, not over one-half pint to the gallon. Allow about forty-eight hours for drying; then for outside exposure, finish with two or more coats of "High Standard" Liquid Paint of the color desired; on interior work for a gloss finish, use Lowe Brothers Linduro Enamel; for a flat finish apply two coats of Mellotone.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
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GOLD PAINT

A brilliant Gold Bronze Powder and Bronzing Liquid in double compartment cans. For producing a gold finish on lamps, chairs, tables, bedsteads, picture frames or any other household article of wood, metal or canvas surface.

PRICES

1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
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ALUMINUM PAINT

The surface to be covered must be clean and dry. Stir the paint thoroughly and apply with a soft brush. If the paint is too thick for any particular use, thin it with a little turpentine. Stir the paint occasionally while using.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
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GRAPHITE PAINT

An excellent coating for bridges, water tanks, gas holders, shingle and metal roofs and other exposed surfaces. Covers 600 square feet per gallon, one coat. On galvanized iron surfaces use Lowe Brothers Galvanized Iron Primer before applying Graphite Paint.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
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BRILLIANT BRONZING LIQUID V-648

A high quality bronzing liquid for mixing with either Gold or Aluminum Bronze Powder. Pale in color. Flows out smoothly.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
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ZINCS

PASTE FORM—IN SMALL CANS

PRICES

1 lb. Cans per lb.	5 lb. Cans per lb.	12½ lb. Cans per lb.	25 lb. Cans per lb.
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Snow White Zinc Compound in Oil 377

Green Seal French Zinc in Oil 375

French Zinc in Damar 11

WHITES

Formerly known as Combination Leads. A mixture of white pigments of recognized quality. Ground in linseed oil to consistency of white lead in oil.

PRICES

1 lb. Cans per lb.	5 lb. Cans per lb.	12½ lb. kegs per lb.	25 and 50 lb. kegs per lb.	100 lb. kegs per lb.
Philadelphia White 1				
Anvil White 476				

Neptunite Varnishes

NEVER TURN WHITE



These varnishes excel in color, ease of working, flowing, quick drying, high lustre and durability, and will not turn white when subjected to severe water exposure. All of the requirements of high grade varnishes have been considered in making this line and in each varnish, the most desirable qualities for its particular purposes have been provided.

NEPTUNITE SPAR VARNISH V-657

A very pale, quick-drying but elastic varnish adapted to any interior or exterior use, such as woodwork, window sills, table tops, refrigerators, doors, boats, airplanes, cars and other surfaces exposed to hard wear and extreme weather. It will not turn white under fresh or salt water, hot or cold. Neptunite Spar Varnish dries dust-free in two hours and hard in twenty-four hours.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
.....

NEPTUNITE FLOOR VARNISH V-659

Neptunite Floor Varnish is made especially for floors. It is light in color and will not discolor the lightest woods, linoleum, or oil cloth. It is not easily marred; does not scratch white and is not affected by hot or cold water. It may also be used for interior woodwork. Neptunite Floor Varnish dries dust-free in three to four hours and is hard enough for light usage the next day but should be used carefully for at least forty-eight hours. In three days it may be rubbed to a flat finish with water and pumice stone, or to an eggshell gloss with oil and pumice stone. Never use a liquid filler for first coat on floors—use Neptunite Floor Varnish for all coats.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
.....

NEPTUNITE INTERIOR VARNISH V-658

Neptunite Interior Varnish is made especially for interior woodwork. It is light in color, has full body, works easily, flows perfectly, will not sag or run and dries hard with an exceptionally smooth surface and high lustre. This varnish dries dust-free in three hours and hard in from thirty-six to forty-eight hours. It may then be rubbed to a flat finish

with water and pumice stone, or to an eggshell gloss with oil and pumice stone.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
.....

NEPTUNITE RUBBING VARNISH V-660

A quick-hardening varnish, light in color and of good body; spreads well and flows freely. Neptunite Rubbing Varnish is intended for interior woodwork in residences and public buildings. It will also give excellent service on outside surfaces where rubbing is desired. It dries dust-free in two to three hours and rubs nicely in forty-eight hours to a fine, clear surface. When a flat surface is desired, let the last coat harden forty-eight hours or more, then rub with water and pumice stone; for eggshell gloss rub with oil and pumice stone.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
.....

NEPTUNITE SEAT VARNISH V-629

A pale, high grade rubbing varnish for use on seats, church pews or any article of furniture where quick and hard drying is required. It will dry dust-free in two to three hours and will harden in thirty-six hours. Allow at least twenty-four hours between coats. When dry it will not soften or become tacky from heat of body.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
.....

NEPTUNITE FLOOR VARNISH, QUICK-DRYING V-655

Made especially for floors where quick-drying is an important feature. Dries dust-free in about one hour; to recoat in four to five hours and hard enough to walk on, over night. While especially designed for hard usage on floors, it may be satisfactorily used for interior trim. Light in color; not easily marred; will not scratch white; not affected by water; may be rubbed to an eggshell gloss.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
.....

LITTLE BLUE FLAG VARNISHES

HARD OIL FINISH V-54

An easy working Oil Varnish designed for interior use on medium class work. Dries dust-free in three to four hours and hardens in forty-eight hours. Allow at least forty-eight hours between coats. Can be rubbed after three days.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
.....

NO. 1 CABINET V-642

A varnish for general interior use, works easily and has good lustre. Dries dust-free in three to four hours and hardens in forty-eight hours. Allow forty-eight hours between coats.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
.....

TRANSPARENT VARNISH PRIMER V-204

A Mquid Filler for close grained woods such as pine, poplar, gum or birch. For use on all interior trim, but not for floors. Produces a hard, non-porous surface that will hold up succeeding coats of varnish. Very pale in color.

Stir thoroughly from the bottom of the can before using. If too heavy, thin with turpentine. Apply with bristle brush, allowing twenty-four hours for drying before sanding off.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
.....

SPECIFICATION VARNISH V-1177

This product is designed to meet the needs of contracting painters who require a low priced varnish of good value for less expensive work.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
.....

BLACK ASPHALTUM V-15

A quick-drying black finish of good body and fine lustre. For use on grates, fenders, iron work and other metal surfaces. Dries free from dust in two to three hours and hard in twenty-four hours.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
.....

WHITE DAMAR V-14

A genuine Damar varnish made from the palest and best grade of Damar gum. It will serve admirably for any purpose to which Damar varnish is adapted. It should not be used for furniture or outside work.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
.....

RUB-TONE V-634

A light-colored varnish which dries with a slight gloss, giving without rubbing the effect of rubbed varnish. Works easily, dries free from dust in three to four hours and hard in forty-eight hours.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
.....

LINOLEUM FINISHING V-645

An economical protective coating for finishing the colors and prolonging the life of linoleum or oilcloth. Works easily under the brush and dries hard over night.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
.....

HARD DRYING FLOOR VARNISH V-627

A good floor varnish of pale color and easy working properties. It dries dust-free in three to five hours and hardens in thirty-six to forty-eight hours. It may also be used on interior trim and will give a good permanent finish. It can be rubbed to a dull finish in three days.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
.....

INSIDE SPAR V-641

A serviceable varnish for use on interior standing woodwork. Popular with finishers because of its good color, ease of working, satisfactory drying and its rich gloss finish. Dries dust-free in three to four hours and hard in thirty-six to forty-eight hours.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
.....

LITTLE BLUE FLAG JAPAN DRIERS

JAPAN GOLD SIZE V-626

A superior Japan. Light in color and suitable as a binder and drier for all colors, oils and varnishes. A quick size for gold leaf.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
.....

PRACTICAL JAPAN DRIER V-38

For general use in linseed oil paint. Should not be used too freely. When mixed in the proportion of one part drier to ten parts oil, it will dry in ten hours. When mixed in the proportion of one part drier to twenty parts oil, it will dry in twenty-four hours.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
.....

PAINTERS' JAPAN DRIER V-23

A strong drier for painters' use.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
.....

LITTLE BLUE FLAG AUTOMOBILE AND CARRIAGE VARNISHES

WEARING BODY VARNISH V-39

A pale, body-finishing varnish for final coats on automobile and carriage bodies where great durability is required. It works smoothly and easily under the brush and sets slowly, giving the finisher ample time to lay off and level up large panels. It will take care of itself in flowing, dries free from dust in six to eight hours and hardens with a brilliant gloss in four to five days.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
.....

COACH AND GEAR VARNISH V-35

A heavy-bodied elastic varnish for the running parts of automobiles, motor trucks and machines. It will withstand the severe usage to which a varnish of this kind is subjected. It flows out perfectly, dries dust-free in three to five hours, and hardens with a fine rich gloss in forty-eight hours.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
.....

QUICK RUBBING VARNISH V-67

A pale varnish suitable for work over any but the lightest shades and colors. It works and flows out well, dries dust-free in two to three hours, and may be rubbed in twenty-four to thirty-six hours.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
.....

DISTEMPER COLORS

For fresco painters and decorators. Ground in water. Put up in glass jars. Large crocks put up on order. These jars are of uniform size, but vary in weight according to color.

PRICES

Per Jar	Per Jar
BLACKS	
Lamp Black 499.....	Chrome Green, Medium 467.....
Drop Black 470.....	Chrome Green, Dark 469.....
BLUES	REDS
Cobalt Blue 464.....	Turkey Red 471.....
Prussian Blue 466.....	Venetian Red 450.....
Ultramarine Blue 465.....	Rose Lake 462.....
BROWNS	Vermilion 442.....
Raw Turkey Umber 455.....	YELLOWS
Burnt Turkey Umber 456.....	Chrome Yellow, Lemon 443.....
Raw Italian Sienna 457.....	Chrome Yellow, Medium 445.....
Burnt Italian Sienna 458.....	Chrome Yellow, Orange 444.....
Van Dyke Brown 454.....	French Ochre 448.....
GREENS	WHITES
Chrome Green, Light 468.....	French Zinc 438.....
	Flake White 439.....

YACHT WHITE 583

A marine product that dries to a smooth, semi-flat enamel-like finish. Very white. Cleans easily and quickly by scouring.

Priming—New wood surfaces should be primed with High Standard Liquid Paint White, reduced with not to exceed one-half gallon of pure raw linseed oil to the gallon of paint. In priming new metal surfaces, use High Standard Liquid Paint White, reduced with not more than one pint of turpentine to the gallon of paint. Allow sufficient time for the priming coats to dry hard.

On galvanized iron surfaces, use Lowe Brothers Galvanized Iron Primer before applying High Standard Paint.

Succeeding Coats — Yacht White should be applied in two or three finishing coats, ordinarily using the material as it comes in the can. If it should be found too heavy, add a small quantity of turpentine. Allow at least twenty-four hours between coats for drying.

Old Work—See that the surface is clean and smooth, then finish as directed in the paragraph covering "succeeding coats."

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
.....

D. C. W. GRAINERS' GROUND COLOR

No. 844

A flat color to be used as a ground color for graining. Same shade as Neptunite Varnish Stain Ground Color shown on page six.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
.....

PAINT AND VARNISH REMOVER

V-919

Shake well before using. Do not use near an open flame or fire. To remove varnish or paint, apply freely with a soft brush and allow it to stand without further brushing from ten minutes to one hour according to the thickness of the varnish or paint film to be removed. When the varnish or paint film has been softened, remove it with a dull scraper or putty knife. One coat of the Remover is usually sufficient, but where the varnish or paint is very heavy, it is sometimes necessary to apply a second coat.

After the paint or varnish film has been removed, apply immediately a thin coat of Remover and rub with steel wool. Clean up with a cloth saturated with turpentine.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
.....

FURNITURE POLISH V-916

A transparent liquid polish for cleaning and renewing the finish on the finest furniture, pianos, and woodwork. Does not leave a dust-collecting film. Also for use on dust mops. Sold in bottles.

For furniture, windows and mirrors—use in the same manner as described for using Automobile Polish.

For floors—use a mop instead of a cloth unless the floor is scratched or marred, in which case use a cloth and rub more vigorously.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
.....

AUTOMOBILE POLISH V-1093

A clear liquid for cleaning and polishing. Adds new life to varnish that has lost its original lustre and makes gloss surfaces sparkle. Contains no substance that will injure the most delicate finish and does not leave a dust-collecting film.

Wet a piece of clean cheesecloth (about one yard square) in water and wring as dry as possible. Over this, apply about one-half tablespoonful of polish; then work the cloth to get the polish evenly distributed. Using the polish-dampened cloth, rub the surface vigorously. As the work progresses, occasionally dip the cloth in water and wring it to free it of the accumulated dirt and add more polish. When the surface is clean, polish it with a dry cloth.

PRICES

5 Gal. Per Gal.	1 Gal. Each	½ Gal. Each	Quart Each	Pint Each	½ Pt. Each	¼ Pt. Each
.....

D. C. W. COLORS

(IN PASTE FORM)

PRICES

	12½ lb. cans per lb.	25 lb. cans per lb.
D. C. W. Yellow Ochre 369
D. C. W. Venetian Red 370

H. S. COLORS IN OIL

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWENTY-FOUR)



Turkey Red (Fresco) 498



Cherry Red 60



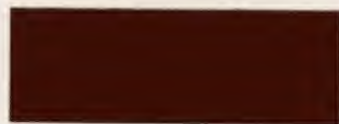
Chrome Yellow Lemon 19



Chrome Yellow Orange 21



Venetian Red 25



Turkey Red (Mineral) 24



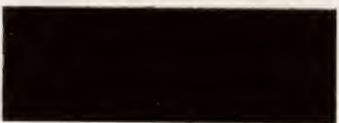
Golden Ochre 18



French Yellow 386



Rose Pink 48



Rose Lake 52



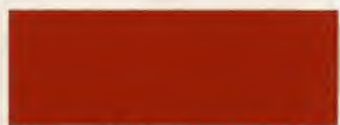
French Ochre 50

Made also in
No. 1 Chrome Yellow Lemon 280
No. 1 Chrome Yellow Medium 281
No. 1 Chrome Yellow Orange 282

H. S. JAPAN COLORS

GROUND IN JAPAN

Made also in BLACKS, WHITES AND BROWNS
SEE PAGE TWENTY-SEVEN FOR PRICES



English Vermilion Pale 6



Cherry Red 513



Chrome Yellow Lemon 65



Azure Blue 143



Vermilion Light 84



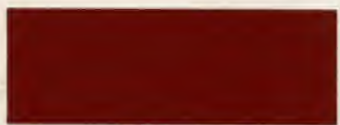
Tuscan Red Light 98



Chrome Yellow Medium 66



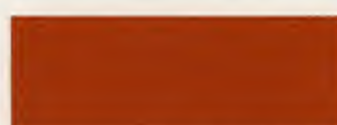
Auto Gray Light 68



Automobile Red 424



Rose Lake 88



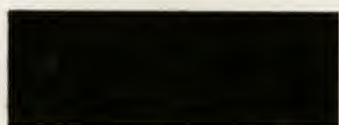
Chrome Yellow Orange 67



Battleship Gray 75



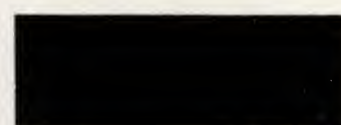
Coach Painters' Red 129



Olive Green Dark 549



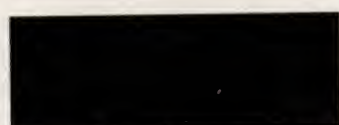
French Ochre 79



Prussian Blue 63



Wine Color 112



Brewster Green Light 69



C. P. Green Medium 73



Ultramarine Blue 62

H. S. JAPAN COLORS

GROUND IN JAPAN

These colors are especially prepared as color coats to be used in finishing automobiles, carriages, and railway cars. They may be applied in the usual way over suitable undercoatings and varnished, or they may be combined with varnish for making color varnishes.

Sold in quarter pound tubes, one pound plain cans and five pound press cans.

STRIPING COLORS

All colors of High Standard Japan Colors can be supplied in quarter pound tubes for striping colors.

These colors are designed to cover well and flow out freely from the striping pencil.

VEHICLE UNDERCOATINGS

Rough Stuff—A quick hard drying coating used to level up uneven

places in the surface of carriage and motor car bodies. Our Rough Stuff combines easy working and rubbing qualities with elasticity and ability to hold up succeeding coats.

Auto Lead Primer—Supplied ready for use on metal or wood. Dries to recoat in twenty-four hours.

Sanding Filler—Where production and consequently time in finish are of primary importance, Sanding Filler is used to build up the foundation coats replacing the use of Rough Stuff. Since it is designed to be sanded down to a suitable surface, it effects a considerable saving in time and labor as compared with the rubbing required by Rough Stuff. Where two or more coats are desired to fill in and build up the surface the material can be applied at the rate of two coats per day. It is in paste form and furnished regularly in one shade, Dark Gray. It sands easily to a hard, non-porous but elastic surface for the color coats.

PRICES

	Per Lb.		Per Lb.
BLACKS		REDS	
Ivory Drop Black, BB 101.....	Automobile Red 424.....	.....
Ivory Drop Black, B 100.....	Cherry Red 513.....	.....
Refined Lamp Black 104.....	Tuscan Red, Light 98.....	.....
BLUES		English Vermilion, Pale 6.....	.....
Azure Blue 143.....	Vermilion, Light 84.....	.....
Prussian Blue 63.....	YELLOWS	
Ultramarine Blue 62.....	Chrome Yellow, Lemon 65.....	.....
BROWNS		Chrome Yellow, Medium 66.....	.....
Raw Italian Sienna 107.....	Chrome Yellow, Orange 67.....	.....
Burnt Italian Sienna 108.....	WHITES	
Raw Turkey Umber 105.....	Flake White (Striping) 64.....	.....
Burnt Turkey Umber 106.....	WINES AND LAKES	
Van Dyke Brown 71.....	Rose Lake 88.....	.....
GREENS		Rough Stuff 537.....	.....
C. P. Green, Medium 73.....	Sanding Filler 78.....	.....

One-quarter pound tubes are.....per pound higher than the price in one pound cans listed above.

LARGE CONTAINERS

We supply fifty-five gallon non-returnable steel barrels or drums equipped with agitators, and thirty gallon non-returnable steel half-barrels or drums equipped with agitators.

There is no extra charge for the agitators, and these drums cannot be returned for credit.

Varnishes are shipped in drums without agitators.

PRICES

LIQUID PAINTS

Fifty-five gallon agitator drums—ten cents per gallon net less than one gallon cans.

Thirty gallon agitator drums—five cents per gallon net less than one gallon cans.

VARNISHES

Fifty-five gallon drums—without agitator—twenty cents list per gallon less than list price of one gallon cans.

Thirty gallon drums—without agitator—ten cents list per gallon less than list price of one gallon cans.

FOR QUICK REFERENCE

A list of things to be painted and the products that may be used for each.

The purpose of the following section of this book is to provide a simple, quick means through which you can always offer your customers the proper paint and varnish products for each specific purpose.

We suggest that you and your salespeople read this section carefully and refer to it as occasions arise for the information that it holds.

A purchaser likes to deal in a store where he secures without delay the right product for his purpose.

INDEX

Airplanes	31
Automobiles	31
Automobile Engines	31
Automobile Tops	31
Baby Carriages	31
Barns	31
Basement Walls	31
Bath Tubs	31
Bicycles	32
Bird Cages	32
Blackboards	32
Boats	32
Boat Decks—see Boats	32
Breakfast Sets	32
Brick	32
Bridges	32
Buggies—see Automobiles	31
Canvas	32
Carriages—see Automobiles	31
Ceilings	32
Cement Buildings	32
Chairs	33
Cement Floors—see Concrete Floors	33
Concrete—see Cement Buildings	32
Concrete Floors	33
Cracks in Floors	33
Cream Cans	33
Decks—see Boats	32
Doors	33
Drays	33
Elevators	33
Engines—see Automobile Engines	31
Factory Buildings—see Houses and Barns	31-34
Fair Ground Buildings—see Houses and Barns	31-34
Fences	33
Fire Escapes	33
Floors—Cement—see Concrete Floors	33
Floors—Wood—to Paint	33
Floors—Wood—to Varnish	33
Floors—Wood—to Varnish Stain	34
Flower Pots—see Vases	38
Furnaces	34
Furniture	34
Galvanized Iron	34
Garages—see Houses and Barns	31-34
Gas Engines—see Grate Fronts	34
Gas Fixtures—see Grate Fronts	34
Gas Stoves—see Grate Fronts	34
Go-Carts—see Baby Carriages	31
Grate Fronts	34
Gutter Tin	34
Houses—Wood	34
Ice Cream Tubs	34
Implements	34
Institutional Buildings—see Houses and Barns	31-34
Interior Finish—Soft Wood	35
Interior Finish—Hard Wood	35
Interior Floors—Soft Wood	35

Interior Floors—Hard Wood	35
Iron Fences—see Fences	33
Kitchen Floors	35
Kitchen Furniture—see Breakfast Sets	32
Kitchen Walls	35
Lawn Furniture	35
Linoleum	35
Lumber Yards—see Houses and Barns	31-34
Metal Cages	35
Metal Pipes	35
Metal Roofs	36
Milk Cans	36
Motorcycles	36
Music Cabinets	36
Phonograph Cabinets—see Music Cabinets	36
Picture Frames	36
Porch Ceilings	36
Porch Floors	36
Porch Furniture	36
Radiators	36
Ranges—see Grate Fronts	34
Reed Furniture	36
Refrigerators	36
Registers	37
Roofs—Composition	37
Roofs—Metal	37
Roofs—Wood	37
Rough-Sawn Siding	37
Screens	37
Shingles—Metal—see Roofs	37
Shingles—Wood—see Roofs	37
Silos	37
Smokestacks	37
Stables—see Barns	31
Steam Pipes	37
Steel Ceilings	37
Store Fronts	37
Stoves—see Grate Fronts	34
Stove Pipes	37
Tanks—Steel	37
Tin	38
Toys	38
Tractors	38
Trucks	38
Tunnels—see Basement Walls	31
Vases	38
Victrolas—see Music Cabinets	36
Wagons	38
Walls—Plaster and Cement	38
Wallboard	38
Wallpaper—see Wallboard	38
Water Pipes—see Metal Pipes	35
Water-Proofing—see Basement Walls	31
Water Tanks—see Tanks	37
Wicker Furniture—see Reed Furniture	36
Wind Mills	38
Zone Marking	38

AIRPLANES

Aluminum Paint Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel
Neptunite Spar Varnish Quick-Drying Enamel

PAINTING AN AIRPLANE

Airplanes may be painted any color with Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel. They may be varnished with Neptunite Spar Varnish or finished with Aluminum Paint. The only precaution is to see that the surface is free from grease and oil before applying the paint.

Neptunite Spar Varnish is especially adapted for use on the wings of an airplane.

Read directions on can labels.

AUTOMOBILES

Colors in Japan Quick Rubbing Varnish
One Coat Coach Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel
Heavy Gear Varnish Auto Enamel Finishing Varnish
Automobile Polish Paint and Varnish Remover
Auto Top Finish Wearing Body Automobile Varnish
Auto Lead Primer Quick-Drying Enamel

AN EASY WAY TO PAINT AN AUTOMOBILE

First remove all the grease by washing with soap and water or gasoline. After the car is perfectly dry, sandpaper thoroughly to remove all loose paint and gloss on the old finish. If there are places on the car where the old finish is entirely worn off, touch these up with Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel or with Auto Lead Primer. Allow this to dry perfectly hard, then sandpaper until these spots are smooth. Remove all of the dust with a good bristle duster.

To apply Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel, secure a good bristle brush about two and one-half inches wide, knock out any loose bristles and dust that may be in the brush. Pour the Auto Enamel into a thoroughly clean can or cup and apply freely and quickly, using the brush well filled with the material. Cover the entire surface without stopping. Brush the Auto Enamel in any direction—then brush crosswise and finish by brushing carefully up and down. This will prevent sagging.

An automobile may be painted with Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel one day and used the next, but two or three days' time allowed for drying will give best results.

A high lustre may be secured by rubbing the above finish with steel wool, dusting carefully and applying a good full coat of Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel Finishing Varnish or Wearing Body Automobile Varnish.

Full directions for painting an automobile may be found in the printed text of a color card of Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel.

AUTOMOBILE ENGINES

Aluminum Paint Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel
Quick-Drying Enamel

PAINTING AN AUTOMOBILE ENGINE

Remove the oil and grease from the engine by washing with gasoline. After the engine is dry it may be painted with Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel. The colors that will stand the most heat are Aluminum, Auto Enamel Colors Black, Green, C. P. Green, Wine and Gray.

Read directions on can labels.

AUTOMOBILE TOPS

Auto Top Finish Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel

PAINTING AN AUTOMOBILE TOP

One of the very best top dressings is made by thinning Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel with turpentine—about one pint turpentine to one quart Auto Enamel. Dust the top and apply with a brush. Dries to use carefully in about six hours but longer time to dry before using is better.

Read directions on can labels.

BABY CARRIAGES

Interior Enamel Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel
Neptunite Varnish Neptunite Varnish Stain
Par-O-Keet Lacquer Auto Enamel Finishing Varnish
Quick-Drying Enamel

Baby carriages may be painted in many beautiful colors by using our Interior Enamel, Auto Enamel, Neptunite Varnish Stain, Quick-Drying Enamel or Par-O-Keet Lacquer. The old finish may be renewed by using Neptunite Varnish.

Read directions on can labels.

BARNS

Standard Barn Paint Standard Metallic Paint
Derby Red Barn Paint High Standard Liquid Paint
Graphite Paint Rich-Tone Shingle Stain
Aluminum Paint Linduro Enamel (Int. and Ext.)
Quick-Drying Enamel

The lumber used in the average barn is not of the very best quality. In most cases it contains considerable pitch. We, therefore, suggest using considerable turpentine for the first coat on such surfaces, after which apply any of our paints suggested for barns.

Read directions on can labels.

BASEMENT WALLS—EXTERIOR

Blak-En-Al

Basement walls extending below the ground level are very liable to become damp on the inside, especially so during rainy seasons. In order to prevent such dampness coming through the walls, we recommend that two heavy coats of Blak-En-Al be applied to the outside of the basement walls, extending as low as possible on the foundation, and fully as high or a little higher than the ground surface.

Allow twenty-four hours for each coat to dry and harden. Then as soon as possible back-fill with dirt to the grade line. In no case allow the Blak-En-Al to be exposed to the weather more than one (1) week before the back-filling is done.

Covering capacity per gallon, one coat, 50 to 100 square feet.

BATH TUBS

Linduro Enamel Enamel Undercoating
Par-O-Keet Lacquer Bath Tub Enamel
Quick-Drying Enamel

The inside of bath tubs may be finished with our Bath Tub Enamel. Any of our enamels may be used on the exterior of the tub. We suggest Linduro. For brighter colors use Par-O-Keet Lacquer or Quick-Drying Enamel.

Read directions on can labels.

BICYCLES

Automobile Polish Heavy Gear Varnish
Colors in Japan Quick Rubbing Varnish
One Coat Coach Auto Enamel Finishing Varnish
Auto Lead Primer Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel
Par-O-Keet Lacquer Paint and Varnish Remover
Quick-Drying Enamel Wearing Body Automobile Varnish

BIRD CAGES

Par-O-Keet Lacquer	Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel
Linduro Enamel	Neptunite Varnish Stain
Interior Enamel	Neptunite Varnish
Quick-Drying Enamel	

BLACKBOARDS

Blackboard Slating

Blackboard Slating may be applied to almost any surface and will produce a finish which is easy to write upon and easy to clean. Two or three coats are advised.

Read directions on can labels.

BOATS

Linduro Enamel	High Standard Liquid Paint
Aluminum Paint	Neptunite Varnish Stain
Floor Enamel	Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel
Yacht White	Neptunite Spar Varnish
Porch and Deck Paint	Quick-Drying Enamel

The product to recommend depends on the character of the boat to be painted. For ordinary row boats nothing is better than High Standard Liquid Paint. For canvas or the better class of row boats use Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel, Linduro Enamel or Yacht White as desired. Aluminum Paint is attractive also on canvas or on the metal parts of boats. For the larger boats equipped with decks, use Lowe Brothers Floor Enamel. Use Neptunite Spar Varnish for all surfaces to be varnished. All parts of boat should be smooth and free from grease to secure best results.

Read directions on can labels.

BREAKFAST SETS

Par-O-Keet Lacquer	Furniture Polish
Linduro Enamel	Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel
Interior Enamel	Enamel Undercoating
Mello-Gloss	Paint and Varnish Remover
Floor Enamel	Auto Enamel Finishing Varnish
Quick-Drying Enamel	

Breakfast sets and kitchen cabinets may be finished in any of the beautiful shades found in Par-O-Keet Lacquer, Quick-Drying Enamel, Linduro, Interior Enamel Colors, Mello-Gloss, Floor Enamel, Auto Enamel, or any of the products recommended for finishing breakfast sets.

Read directions on can labels.

BRICK

Standard Barn Paint	Interior Enamel (Interior)
Flat Brick Colors	Linduro Enamel (Int. and Ext.)
Mellotone (Interior)	Derby Red Barn Paint
Sealcote (Interior)	Standard Metallic Paint
Mello-Gloss (Interior)	High Standard Liquid Paint
Graphite Paint	Stucco Paint
Aluminum Paint	

Unpainted brick surfaces are very porous and will absorb a large amount of oil. In painting brick be sure the surface is perfectly dry and

free from moisture—then add sufficient oil to the priming coat to satisfy the absorption and seal the pores so the oil in succeeding coats will not leave the paint and go into the brick. If Flat Brick Colors are used it is necessary to first give the brick a coat of High Standard Liquid Paint or Standard Barn Paint before applying Flat Brick Colors. If Milwaukee Flat Brick Color is used, we suggest for the first coat High Standard Liquid Paint Light Buff or Colonial Yellow. If Flat Brick Color Red is used, we suggest for the first coat Standard Barn Paint Bright Red or High Standard Pompeian Red.

Read directions on can labels.

BRIDGES

Aluminum Paint	Derby Red Barn Paint
Graphite Paint	Standard Metallic Paint
Standard Barn Paint	High Standard Liquid Paint

CANVAS

Mello-Gloss	Floor Enamel
Mellotone	Interior Enamel
Sealcote	High Standard Liquid Paint
Mello-Gloss Reducer	Quick-Drying Enamel

Canvas may be painted with almost any paint. Care should be taken that sufficient oil is used in the first coat to satisfy the absorption in the canvas, after which paint with any exterior paint for exterior, and interior paint for interior.

Read directions on can labels.

CEILINGS

Wood—Plaster—Cement—Metal

Mello-Gloss	Mello-Gloss Reducer
Mellotone	High Standard Liquid Paint
Sealcote	Neptunite Varnish Stain
Oil Stain	Neptunite Spar Varnish
Quick-Drying Enamel	

Plaster Ceilings require a sizing coat of High Standard Paint or Sealcote, after which Mellotone or any other paint may be applied.

Steel Ceilings require no sizing.

Read directions on can labels.

CEMENT BUILDINGS

Standard Barn Paint	Linduro Enamel (Int. and Ext.)
Flat Brick Colors	Interior Enamel (Interior)
Mellotone (Interior)	High Standard Liquid Paint
Sealcote (Interior)	Standard Metallic Paint
Mello-Gloss (Interior)	Derby Red Barn Paint
Graphite Paint	Mello-Gloss Reducer
Aluminum Paint	Stucco Paint

Cement buildings like brick buildings are very porous and absorb a large amount of oil. It is, therefore, necessary that the priming coat have sufficient Linseed Oil to satisfy the absorption in the cement.

Read carefully the directions for painting brick.

CHAIRS

Neptunite Varnish	Neptunite Varnish Stain
Linduro Enamel	Floor Enamel
Par-O-Keet Lacquer	Enamel Undercoating
Quick-Drying Enamel	

Chairs may be finished with any of the products suggested for chairs. Care should be used to remove all the dirt and grease before applying any of the products.

Read directions on can labels.

CONCRETE FLOORS

Porch and Deck Paint	Stucco Paint
Floor Enamel (For Interiors)	

On concrete floors apply Stucco Paint as first or priming coat, thinning with as much Linseed Oil as appears to be necessary to satisfy the surface. Allow plenty of time for drying and apply a second coat of Stucco Paint. This will produce a flat finish.

Read directions on can labels.

CRACKS IN FLOORS

Crack Filler

Cracks in floors should be filled with Lowe Brothers Crack Filler before painting.

Read directions on can labels.

CREAM CANS

Floor Enamel	Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel
Truck and Tractor Paint	Porch and Deck Paint
Quick-Drying Enamel	

The most durable and beautiful finish for cream cans is Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel. Truck and Tractor Paint and Floor Enamel also give good results. Any exterior Paint may be used.

Read directions on can labels.

DOORS

See Interior Finish or Houses—Wood—Exterior

DRAYS

Auto Lead Primer	Paint and Varnish Remover
Heavy Gear Varnish	Enamel Undercoating
One Coat Coach	Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel
Colors in Japan	Truck and Tractor Paint
Linduro Enamel	Auto Enamel Finishing Varnish
Automobile Polish	Wearing Body Automobile Varnish
Quick-Drying Enamel	

SEE AUTOMOBILES—Page 31

ELEVATORS

SEE BARNs—Page 31

Elevators may be painted with any of our exterior paints. If of wood, use any of our paints recommended for barns. If of metal, use Standard Metallic Paint or any other exterior paint. If of galvanized iron be sure to use Galvanized Iron Primer as a first coat.

Read directions on can labels.

FENCES

Standard Barn Paint	Standard Metallic Paint
Graphite Paint	Derby Red Barn Paint
Aluminum Paint	Rich-Tone Shingle Stain
Gold Paint	Truck and Tractor Paint
Linduro Enamel	Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel
Black Asphaltum	High Standard Liquid Paint

Any exterior paint may be used in painting fences. If the fence is wood be sure a sufficient amount of Linseed Oil is added to the first coat to satisfy absorption. If the fence is metal the paint rarely requires thinning.

Read directions on can labels.

FIRE ESCAPES

Graphite Paint	Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel
Standard Barn Paint	Standard Metallic Paint
Truck and Tractor Paint	Quick-Drying Enamel

Remove all rust and grease before applying any of the paints suggested under this heading.

Read directions on can labels.

FLOORS—WOOD—TO PAINT

Floor Enamel	Porch and Deck Paint
Par-O-Keet Lacquer	

Be sure that all dirt and grease is removed before applying paint to floors. The floors then may be painted with Floor Enamel for inside floors, and Porch and Deck Paint for outside floors.

Read directions on can labels.

FLOORS—WOOD—TO VARNISH

Paste Wood Filler	Neptunite Floor Varnish
Non-Fading Oil Stain	Neptoseal
Neptunite Floor Varnish (Quick-Drying)	

Varnish will not dry over floors that have been cleaned with a dustless mop, until the oil left by the mop is entirely removed. Paint and Varnish Remover when used must be thoroughly cleaned from the floor before applying varnish. If the floors have been washed with soap and water, all traces of soap must be removed before applying varnish.

After cleaning floors, sandpaper and dust, then apply two or more coats of Neptunite Floor Varnish. Apply the varnish direct to the floors—never use Shellac, Liquid Wood Filler, or any other primer as a first coat on floors under varnish. Oak floors must first be filled with Paste Wood Filler. Allow twelve hours for drying, sandpaper and dust, then varnish.

Read directions on can labels.

FLOORS (Old)—WOOD—TO VARNISH STAIN

Neptunite Varnish	Paint and Varnish Remover
Neptunite Varnish Stain	Neptunite Ground Color
Floor Enamel	Neptunite Graining Compound
Crack Filler	

Old floors which are worn but not too badly marred can be renewed with Neptunite Varnish Stain Clear, or made Light Oak, Dark Oak, or any of the Neptunite Varnish Stain Colors by applying the color desired.

Old floors which are worn or badly marred can best be re-finished with Neptunite Varnish Stain in the following manner: First—be sure all traces of grease are removed from the floor, then apply two coats of Neptunite Ground Color, allowing twenty-four hours between coats. Thirty-six hours after the second coat has been applied, the floor may be given a coat of Neptunite Varnish Stain of the color selected.

If a grained effect is desired apply two coats of Neptunite Ground Color as mentioned above and when dry apply a thin coat of Neptunite Graining Compound and grain immediately with the Neptunite Graining Tool. Allow one or two hours for drying and apply a coat of Neptunite Varnish Stain of the color desired.

FURNACES

Blak-En-Al	Iron Enamel
Graphite Paint	Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel
Aluminum Paint	

SEE GRATE FRONTS—Page 34

FURNITURE

Neptunite Varnish	Paint and Varnish Remover
Linduro Enamel	Floor Enamel
Interior Enamel	Neptunite Varnish Stain
Furniture Polish	Enamel Undercoating
Par-O-Keet Lacquer	Non-Fading Oil Stain
Mello-Gloss	Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel
Quick-Drying Enamel	

The finish on furniture, if in good condition, may be brightened by applying clear varnishes such as Neptunite Spar or Neptunite Floor. If it is desired to change the shade slightly, or if the finish is not in good condition, use Neptunite Varnish Stain or one of the other products listed above. It is necessary to remove all grease and dirt before applying any paint or varnish.

Read directions on can labels.

GALVANIZED IRON

All Exterior Paints	High Standard Liquid Paint
Standard Metallic Paint	Galvanized Iron Primer
Standard Barn Paint	

Due to the nature of galvanized iron it is necessary to apply Galvanized Iron Primer as a first coat, after which any of our finishes may be applied.

Read directions on can labels.

GRATE FRONTS

Iron Enamel	Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel
Aluminum Paint	Black Asphaltum
Gold Paint	

Aluminum Paint will probably stand greater heat than any of the other finishes suggested for grate fronts. All will give good service and will stand any reasonable amount of heat.

Read directions on can labels.

GUTTER TIN

Graphite Paint	Standard Metallic Paint
Standard Barn Paint	All Exterior Paints

New tin usually has a coating of grease and it is therefore, advisable to remove this grease before painting. If the tin has been exposed to the weather for a short time it may be safe to paint the tin without cleaning.

Read directions on can labels.

HOUSES—WOOD—EXTERIOR

Linduro Enamel	High Standard Liquid Paint
Porch and Deck Paint	Stucco Paint
Neptunite Spar Varnish	Floor Enamel
Rich-Tone Shingle Stain	All Exterior Paints

We know of no paint that will produce such beautiful effects or such a lasting durable finish as our High Standard Liquid Paint. We therefore recommend it most highly for this purpose. Any of the other paints suggested will also give good service.

Read directions on can labels.

ICE CREAM TUBS

Floor Enamel	Truck and Tractor Paint
Quick-Drying Enamel	Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel

The most durable and beautiful finish for ice cream tubs is obtained by using our Auto Enamel. Truck and Tractor Paint will give excellent results; also Floor Enamel and Quick-Drying Enamel.

Read directions on can labels.

IMPLEMENTS

Neptunite Spar Varnish	Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel
Quick-Drying Enamel	All Exterior Paints
Truck and Tractor Paint	

Remove all grease and dirt before painting. Use any of the products recommended according to the directions on the can.

INTERIOR FINISH

Soft Wood—Pine, Fir, Cypress, Gum

Enamel Undercoating	Non-Fading Oil Stain
Linduro Enamel	Neptunite Interior Varnish
Interior Enamel	Neptunite Rubbing Varnish
Par-O-Keet Lacquer	Transparent Varnish Primer
Floor Enamel	Quick-Drying Enamel

On all soft woods the natural finish may be retained by applying varnish direct to the wood. If it is desirable to stain the wood, apply our Non-Fading Oil Stain of the color selected. Allow twenty-four to thirty-six hours for drying and give two or more coats of Neptunite Interior Varnish or Neptunite Rubbing Varnish. If it is desired to leave the wood in a high gloss use Neptunite Interior Varnish; if a rubbed finish is desired use Neptunite Rubbing Varnish. Enamels may also be used.

Read directions on can labels.

INTERIOR FINISH

Hard Wood—Oak, Birch, Maple, Mahogany, Walnut

Non-Fading Oil Stain	Neptunite Rubbing Varnish
Paste Wood Filler	Neptunite Interior Varnish
Neptoseal	Rub-Tone

Practically all hard woods require filling. First apply Lowe Brothers Paste Wood Filler according to directions on the can, after which Neptunite Interior Varnish may be used. This will leave a gloss finish. If a rubbed finish is desired use Neptunite Rubbing Varnish. When dry rub to a dull finish. Enamels may also be used. See Interior Finish—Soft Wood.

Read directions on can labels.

INTERIOR FLOORS

Soft Wood

Non-Fading Oil Stain	Neptunite Floor Varnish
Floor Enamel	
Neptunite Floor Varnish (Quick-Drying)	

On interior floors, soft wood, the natural finish may be retained by applying two or more coats of Neptunite Floor Varnish. If it is desired to have the floor stained first apply a coat of our Non-Fading Oil Stain according to directions, then apply two or more coats Neptunite Floor Varnish. Never use Shellac, Liquid Wood Fillers or first-coaters of any kind on wood floors.

Read directions on can labels.

INTERIOR FLOORS

Hard Wood

Non-Fading Oil Stain	Neptunite Floor Varnish
Paste Wood Filler	Neptoseal
Neptunite Floor Varnish (Quick-Drying)	

Interior floors, hard wood, may be finished by first applying a coat of Lowe Brothers Paste Wood Filler according to directions. After the filler is dry and hard apply two or more coats of Neptunite Floor Varnish, which may be left in the gloss or rubbed to a dull finish.

Do not apply shellac on wood floors.

Read directions on can labels.

KITCHEN FLOORS

Floor Enamel

Par-O-Keet Lacquer

Before painting a kitchen floor remove all grease by washing with soap and water, then remove all traces of soap by rinsing with clear water. Allow ample time to dry, then apply Floor Enamel according to directions on the can labels.

KITCHEN WALLS

Mello-Gloss

Linduro Enamel

Sealcote

Enamel Undercoating

Mellotone

Floor Enamel

Mello-Gloss Reducer

Quick-Drying Enamel

Kitchen walls may be finished with any of the products suggested under this heading, according to the directions on the can labels.

LAWN FURNITURE

Neptunite Varnish Stain	Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel
Linduro Enamel	Truck and Tractor Paint
Neptunite Spar Varnish	Par-O-Keet Lacquer
Quick-Drying Enamel	

Lawn furniture may be successfully painted with any of the products recommended.

Remove all loose paint by sandpapering and be sure the surface is free from grease or oil.

Read directions on can labels.

LINOLEUM

Linoleum Finishing

Par-O-Keet Lacquer (Clear)

Remove all grease from the linoleum by washing with soap and water, then remove all traces of soap by rinsing with clear water. When dry apply Linoleum Finishing as it comes in the can without thinning.

Read directions on can labels.

METAL CAGES

Gold Paint

Aluminum Paint

Par-O-Keet Lacquer

Any Interior or Exterior Paint

Quick-Drying Enamel

METAL PIPES

Gold Paint

Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel

Mellotone

Truck and Tractor Paint

Linduro Enamel

Aluminum Paint

Interior Enamel

Par-O-Keet Lacquer

Quick-Drying Enamel

Remove the dirt and grease, after which apply any of the paints recommended under this heading.

Read directions on can labels.

METAL ROOFS

Derby Red Barn Paint	Galvanized Iron Primer
Standard Barn Paint	High Standard Liquid Paint
Aluminum Paint	Standard Metallic Paint
Graphite Paint	Blak-En-Al

In painting metal roofs or new galvanized iron use Galvanized Iron Primer as a first coat; any of our paints recommended under this heading may be used for succeeding coats.

Read directions on can labels.

MILK CANS

Porch and Deck Paint	Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel
Floor Enamel	Truck and Tractor Paint
Quick-Drying Enamel	

SEE CREAM CANS—Page 33

MOTORCYCLES

Par-O-Keet Lacquer	Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel
Neptunite Spar Varnish	Wearing Body Automobile Varnish
Quick-Drying Enamel	

Be sure to remove all traces of grease and oil before applying any of the suggested products.

Read directions on can labels.

MUSIC CABINETS

Linduro Enamel	Paint and Varnish Remover
Interior Enamel	Paste Wood Filler
Non-Fading Oil Stain	Neptunite Varnish
Par-O-Keet Lacquer	Furniture Polish
Mello-Gloss	Enamel Undercoating
Quick-Drying Enamel	

SEE FURNITURE—Page 34

PICTURE FRAMES

Gold Paint	Aluminum Paint
Linduro Enamel	Neptunite Varnish Stain
Interior Enamel	Neptunite Varnish
Par-O-Keet Lacquer	Enamel Undercoating
Quick-Drying Enamel	

SEE FURNITURE—Page 34

PORCH CEILINGS

Linduro Enamel	High Standard Liquid Paint
Non-Fading Oil Stain	Neptunite Varnish
Neptoseal	Quick-Drying Enamel

Ceilings may be painted, varnished, enameled, or finished with almost any paint, either interior or exterior. These suggestions are for the paints generally used for the purpose.

Read directions on can labels.

PORCH FLOORS

Porch and Deck Paint	High Standard Liquid Paint
Stucco Paint	

Porch floors should first be cleaned free of dirt and grease, after which sufficient time must be allowed for them to dry thoroughly. Moisture will remain in the cracks for several days.

Read directions on can labels.

PORCH FURNITURE

Interior Enamel	Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel
Neptunite Varnish	Truck and Tractor Paint
Linduro Enamel	Neptunite Varnish Stain
Par-O-Keet Lacquer	Quick-Drying Enamel

Be sure to remove all dirt and grease from all parts of the furniture, especially the arms of chairs, before applying any paint. Paint will not dry over grease, wax or non-drying oil.

Read directions on can labels.

RADIATORS

Par-O-Keet Lacquer	Interior Enamel
Gold Paint	Aluminum Paint
Mellotone	Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel
Mello-Gloss	Truck and Tractor Paint
Linduro Enamel	Quick-Drying Enamel

Radiators may be painted with almost any paint. The ones suggested are the most popular.

Read directions on can labels.

REED FURNITURE

Par-O-Keet Lacquer	Neptunite Varnish Stain
Interior Enamel	Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel
Neptunite Varnish	Truck and Tractor Paint
Mello-Gloss	Quick-Drying Enamel

Reed furniture may be painted the same as any other furniture. It is necessary, however, to be sure to remove all traces of grease before painting, and if washed with soap and water remove all traces of soap.

Read directions on can labels.

REFRIGERATORS

Linduro Enamel	Floor Enamel
Par-O-Keet Lacquer	Paint and Varnish Remover
Interior Enamel	Neptunite Spar Varnish
Penetrating Oil Stain	Neptunite Varnish Stain
Mello-Gloss	Enamel Undercoating
Quick-Drying Enamel	

SEE FURNITURE—Page 34

REGISTERS

Iron Enamel	Truck and Tractor Paint
Aluminum Paint	Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel
Black Asphaltum	Quick-Drying Enamel

Registers may be painted with any of the paints suggested. Almost any other interior paint will give excellent results on registers. Read directions on can labels.

ROOFS—COMPOSITION**Blak-En-Al**

The finish on composition roofs may be renewed by applying one or more coats of Blak-En-Al. If there are holes in the roof, they may be patched by applying a coat of Blak-En-Al over the holes, then cover with a piece of burlap and finish with Blak-En-Al.

ROOFS—METAL

Graphite Paint	Derby Red Barn Paint
Aluminum Paint	High Standard Liquid Paint
Standard Barn Paint	Galvanized Iron Primer
Blak-En-Al	Standard Metallic Paint

If metal roofs are galvanized iron it is necessary to use as a first coat, Galvanized Iron Primer. All other roofs may be painted with any of the products listed. Be careful not to paint over grease or non-drying oils of any kind.

Read directions on can labels.

ROOFS—WOOD

Graphite Paint	High Standard Liquid Paint
Standard Barn Paint	Rich-Tone Shingle Stain
Derby Red Barn Paint	

When staining a roof with Shingle Stain or painting with other paint see that the roof is perfectly dry. Mix up enough paint at one time to paint or stain the entire roof. This will insure the material always being the same shade. Do not paint part way down on a roof and then thin the paint as thinning will have some effect on the color. Keep roof paint or stain well stirred while using.

Read directions on can labels.

ROUGH-SAWED SIDING

Derby Red Barn Paint	High Standard Liquid Paint
Standard Barn Paint	Rich-Tone Shingle Stain
Standard Metallic Paint	

Rich-Tone Shingle Stain gives excellent results on rough-sawed siding. High Standard Liquid Paint is undoubtedly the very best paint for use on such siding. However, it will dry with a gloss. The other products suggested will give excellent service but the colors are limited.

Read directions on can labels.

SCREENS

Screen Enamel	High Standard Liquid Paint
Neptunite Spar Varnish	Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel
Neptoseal	Quick-Drying Enamel

Screen doors, especially near the handle, usually accumulate a certain amount of grease. Be sure to remove this grease by washing and sand-papering before painting, otherwise the paint will remain sticky or tacky over such places.

Read directions on can labels.

SILOS—INTERIOR**Blak-En-Al**

Coating the inside of silos with Blak-En-Al will prevent seepage through the walls of the liquid portion from the ensilage. It will also prevent decay if applied to silos built of wood.

FOR EXTERIOR, SEE BARN—Page 31

SMOKESTACKS

Aluminum Paint	Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel
Blak-En-Al	Truck and Tractor Paint
Black Asphaltum	Standard Metallic Paint
Graphite Paint	

Smoke rolling out of a smokestack sometimes clings to or extends down the stack for a considerable distance, and deposits a thick coat of soot. It is necessary to remove this coat with a steel brush or some other implement before paint can be applied.

Read directions on can labels.

STEAM PIPES

Aluminum Paint	Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel
Gold Paint	Black Asphaltum
Mellotone	Par-O-Keet Lacquer
Quick-Drying Enamel	

Any of the paints suggested will give excellent results on steam pipes. Be sure to remove all traces of grease before painting.

Read directions on can labels.

STEEL CEILINGS

Mellotone	Linduro Enamel
Mello-Gloss	Aluminum Paint
Interior Enamel	High Standard Liquid Paint
Quick-Drying Enamel	

Steel ceilings require no sizing and may be painted with any kind of paint. The paints suggested are the most popular.

Read directions on can labels.

STORE FRONTS

Neptunite Spar Varnish	High Standard Liquid Paint
Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel	

Around the knob or handle on store front doors an accumulation of grease is usually found. If paint is applied over this grease it will not dry. Therefore, be sure to clean the surface free from grease, especially on the doors, before painting.

Read directions on can labels.

STOVE PIPES**Iron Enamel**

Read directions on can labels.

TANKS—STEEL

Graphite Paint	High Standard Liquid Paint
Aluminum Paint	Standard Barn Paint
Black Asphaltum	Standard Metallic Paint

Do not paint joints that are leaking. Do not paint over rusty spots nor over grease.

Read directions on can labels.

TIN

Standard Barn Paint	High Standard Liquid Paint
Derby Red Barn Paint	Standard Metallic Paint
Graphite Paint	Any Exterior or Interior Paints
Aluminum Paint	

New Tin usually has a coating of grease or oil on the surface. Paint will not hold well over such a surface, and for that reason it is necessary to either wash the tin with gasoline or allow it to be exposed to the weather which will usually remove the effects of grease or oil.

Read directions on can labels.

TOYS

Par-O-Keet Lacquer	Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel
Quick-Drying Enamel	Linduro Enamel
Neptunite Varnish Stain	Interior Enamel

TRACTORS

Truck and Tractor Paint	Auto Enamel Finishing Varnish
Quick-Drying Enamel	Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel

TRUCKS

Auto Lead Primer	Auto Enamel Finishing Varnish
Truck and Tractor Paint	Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel
Neptunite Spar Varnish	Wearing Body Automobile Varnish
Automobile Polish	Paint and Varnish Remover
Quick-Drying Enamel	

One of the most important things to remember in painting a truck is to remove all traces of grease and oil. Touch up the worn or scaled spots with Auto Lead Primer or any of the paints suggested. Allow ample time for these spots to dry, sandpaper smooth and apply finishing coats.

Read directions on can labels.

TUNNELS

SEE BASEMENT WALLS—Page 31

VASES

Par-O-Keet Lacquer	Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel
Any Exterior Paint	Quick-Drying Enamel

WAGONS

Auto Lead Primer	Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel
Truck and Tractor Paint	Auto Enamel Finishing Varnish
Quick-Drying Enamel	Any Exterior Paint

When painting wagons the felloes are usually found to be in worse condition than the other parts of the wagon. Two or more coats of paint should be applied to the felloes. The extra coat of paint on the felloes will add greatly to the durability of the painting job.

Better results will be secured by first giving the felloes a coat of Auto Lead Primer followed by two or more coats of the material selected for finishing.

Read directions on can labels.

WALLS—PLASTER AND CEMENT

Sealcote	Interior Enamel
Mellotone	All Interior Paints
Mello-Gloss	Stucco Paint
Linduro Enamel	Floor Enamel
Neptoseal	Mello-Gloss Reducer
Quick-Drying Enamel	

Interior walls may be painted with any paint, either interior or exterior, however, Mello-Gloss and Mellotone give the most beautiful effects. Mellotone dries flat and Mello-Gloss with a semi-gloss or a slight sheen, which is easier to wash or clean than Mellotone. All plaster walls are more or less absorbent and for that reason it is necessary to size the walls before painting. For this purpose we recommend our Sealcote under Mellotone. Mello-Gloss requires no sizing.

Read directions on can labels.

WALLBOARD

Sealcote	Interior Enamel
Mellotone	All Interior Paints
Mello-Gloss	High Standard Liquid Paint
Linduro Enamel	Mello-Gloss Reducer
Neptoseal	Floor Enamel
Quick-Drying Enamel	

Wallboards may be painted with any interior or exterior paint. It is usually necessary to size the wallboards before painting. High Standard Liquid Paint is the very best sizing. Sealcote also is an excellent sizing.

Read directions on can labels.

WATER-PROOFING

SEE BASEMENT WALLS—Page 31

WINDMILLS

All Exterior Paints

ZONE MARKINGS

D. C. W. Flat White	High Standard Flat White
Mellotone White	Traffic Zone Paint

These paints may be brushed on with a brush or sprayed on with any of the zone marking machines now in general use.

If thinning is required thin with turpentine.

Index to Product Numbers

- | | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|-----|--|
| 1 | Combination White—Philadelphia | 149 | H. S. Bottle Green | 321 | High Standard Moss Green |
| 4 | Prussian Blue in Oil | 152 | Flat Black | 325 | High Standard Willow Green |
| 5 | Ultramarine Blue in Oil | 154 | Interior Enamel Cream | 326 | High Standard Black |
| 6 | English Vermilion Pale in Japan | 155 | Interior Enamel Cherry Red | 327 | High Standard Flat White |
| 11 | French Zinc in Damar | 159 | Oil Stain Walnut | 328 | High Standard White |
| 12 | H. S. Graining Color in Oil—Walnut | 160 | Oil Stain Dark Oak | 329 | High Standard Inside Gloss White |
| 13 | H. S. Graining Color in Oil—Mahogany | 161 | Oil Stain Light Oak | 532 | D. R. M. No. 3 |
| 14 | H. S. Graining Color in Oil—Chestnut | 162 | Oil Stain Mahogany | 534 | D. R. M. No. 5 |
| 15 | H. S. Graining Color in Oil—Ash | 168 | Interior Enamel Grass Green | 336 | D. R. M. No. 7 |
| 16 | H. S. Graining Color in Oil—Dark Oak | 170 | Interior Enamel Sky Blue | 344 | D. R. M. No. 17 |
| 17 | H. S. Graining Color in Oil—Light Oak | 171 | Truck and Tractor Boston Blue | 345 | D. R. M. No. 18 |
| 18 | Golden Ochre in Oil | 172 | Truck and Tractor Bright Red | 346 | D. R. M. No. 19 |
| 19 | Chrome Yellow Lemon in Oil | 173 | Truck and Tractor Green | 348 | D. R. M. No. 23 |
| 20 | Chrome Yellow Medium in Oil | 175 | Truck and Tractor Black | 356 | D. R. M. No. 35 |
| 21 | Chrome Yellow Orange in Oil | 176 | Auto Enamel Black | 357 | D. R. M. No. 38 |
| 23 | Vermilion in Oil | 177 | Auto Enamel Meteor Red | 360 | D. R. M. No. 50 |
| 24 | Turkey Red Mineral in Oil | 178 | Auto Enamel Wine Color | 364 | D. R. M. No. 63 |
| 25 | Venetian Red in Oil | 179 | Auto Enamel Vermilion | 366 | D. R. M. No. 80 |
| 26 | Tuscan Red in Oil | 180 | Auto Enamel Yellow | 367 | Floor En. Oak Color Light—Quick-Drying |
| 27 | Indian Red in Oil | 181 | Auto Enamel Blue | 368 | Floor En. Oak Color Dark—Quick-Drying |
| 28 | Burnt Italian Sienna in Oil | 183 | Auto Enamel Cream | 369 | D. C. W. Yellow Ochre |
| 29 | Raw Italian Sienna in Oil | 184 | Neptunite Varnish Stain Cherry | 370 | D. C. W. Venetian Red |
| 30 | Burnt Turkey Umber in Oil | 185 | Neptunite Varnish Stain Light Oak | 371 | Floor En. Tile Color—Quick-Drying |
| 31 | Raw Turkey Umber in Oil | 186 | Neptunite Varnish Stain Dark Oak | 372 | Floor En. Mahogany Color—Quick-Drying |
| 32 | Van Dyke Brown in Oil | 187 | Neptunite Varnish Stain Walnut | 373 | Flat Brick Red |
| 33 | Sign Writers' Black in Oil | 188 | Neptunite Varnish Stain Mahogany | 374 | Machine Paint Light |
| 34 | Coach Black in Oil | 189 | Interior Enamel White | 375 | Green Seal French Zinc in Oil |
| 35 | Drop Black in Oil | 190 | Interior Enamel Old Ivory | 376 | Floor En. Walnut Color—Quick-Drying |
| 39 | Cobalt Blue in Oil | 191 | Interior Enamel Agate Gray | 377 | Snow White Zinc Compound |
| 41 | Highland Chrome Green Light in Oil | 192 | Penetrating Mahogany Stain | 378 | Machine Paint Medium |
| 42 | Highland Chrome Green Medium in Oil | 200 | Enamel Undercoating White | 379 | Machine Filler |
| 43 | Highland Chrome Green Dark in Oil | 204 | Transparent Varnish Primer | 380 | Graphite Paint |
| 44 | Permanent Vermilion Light in Oil | 205 | Auto Enamel Lead Primer | 383 | Milwaukee Brick |
| 45 | Permanent Vermilion Dark in Oil | 206 | Screen Enamel Green | 384 | Paste Wood Filler Light |
| 46 | Bronze Green in Oil | 207 | Screen Enamel Black | 385 | Paste Wood Filler Dark |
| 48 | Rose Pink in Oil | 209 | Neptunite Varnish Stain Golden Oak | 386 | French Yellow in Oil |
| 49 | Bottle Green in Oil | 210 | Auto Enamel Top Finish | 388 | Floor En. Dust Gray—Quick-Drying |
| 50 | French Ochre in Oil | 211 | Neptoseal | 389 | Floor En. Stone Gray—Quick-Drying |
| 52 | Rose Lake in Oil | 212 | Standard Metallic Black | 394 | Derby Red |
| 54 | Lamp Black in Oil | 250 | 1 Plus 1 Paint | 395 | Standard Metallic Red |
| 60 | Cherry Red in Oil | 258 | Standard Metallic Green | 396 | Standard Metallic Brown |
| 62 | Ultramarine Blue in Japan | 269 | High Standard Glacial Green | 414 | Barn Paint Big Four Yellow |
| 63 | Prussian Blue in Japan | 274 | High Standard Sky Blue | 417 | Barn Paint Bright Red |
| 64 | Flake White in Japan | 275 | High Standard French Blue | 418 | Barn Paint Bronze Green |
| 65 | Chrome Yellow Lemon in Japan | 276 | Machine Paint Dark | 421 | Standard Metallic Aluminum |
| 66 | Chrome Yellow Medium in Japan | 278 | Crack Filler | 424 | Auto Red in Japan |
| 67 | Chrome Yellow Orange in Japan | 280 | No. 1 Chrome Yellow Lemon in Oil | 429 | Auto Enamel Green |
| 68 | Auto Gray Light in Japan | 281 | No. 1 Chrome Yellow Medium in Oil | 432 | D. R. M. White |
| 69 | Brewster Green Light in Japan | 282 | No. 1 Chrome Yellow Orange in Oil | 433 | High Standard Lead Color |
| 71 | Van Dyke Brown in Japan | 283 | Oil Stain English Oak | 434 | Paste Wood Filler Golden Oak |
| 73 | C. P. Green Medium in Japan | 285 | Bath Tub Enamel | 435 | High Standard Grass Green |
| 75 | Battleship Gray in Japan | 286 | Auto Enamel White | 437 | Barn Paint Gray |
| 78 | Sanding Filler | 289 | High Standard Pale Gray | 438 | French Zinc in Distemper |
| 79 | French Ochre in Japan | 290 | High Standard Pearl Gray | 439 | Flake White in Distemper |
| 84 | Vermilion Light in Japan | 292 | High Standard Silver Gray | 442 | Vermilion in Distemper |
| 88 | Rose Lake in Japan | 293 | High Standard Pure Gray | 443 | Chrome Yellow Lemon in Distemper |
| 98 | Tuscan Red Light in Japan | 295 | High Standard French Gray | 444 | Chrome Yellow Orange in Distemper |
| 100 | Ivory Drop Black, B in Japan | 296 | High Standard Light Buff | 445 | Chrome Yellow Medium in Distemper |
| 101 | Ivory Drop Black, BB in Japan | 297 | High Standard Ivory | 448 | French Ochre in Distemper |
| 103 | Special Coach Black in Japan | 299 | High Standard Warm Gray | 450 | Venetian Red in Distemper |
| 104 | Refined Lamp Black in Japan | 300 | High Standard Sandstone | 453 | Floor En. Dark Slate—Quick-Drying |
| 105 | Raw Turkey Umber in Japan | 301 | High Standard Fawn | 454 | Van Dyke Brown in Distemper |
| 106 | Burnt Turkey Umber in Japan | 302 | High Standard Russet | 455 | Raw Turkey Umber in Distemper |
| 107 | Raw Italian Sienna in Japan | 303 | High Standard Light Brown | 456 | Burnt Turkey Umber in Distemper |
| 108 | Burnt Italian Sienna in Japan | 305 | High Standard Cream | 457 | Raw Italian Sienna in Distemper |
| 112 | Wine Color in Japan | 306 | High Standard Colonial Yellow | 458 | Burnt Italian Sienna in Distemper |
| 129 | Coach Painters' Red in Japan | 308 | High Standard Light Drab | 462 | Rose Lake in Distemper |
| 143 | Azure Blue in Japan | 309 | High Standard Spruce | 464 | Cobalt Blue in Distemper |
| 144 | Imitation Gold in Japan | 312 | High Standard Pompeian Red | 465 | Ultramarine Blue in Distemper |
| 146 | Oil Stain Brown Mahogany | 313 | High Standard Light Maroon | 466 | Prussian Blue in Distemper |
| 147 | Oil Stain Gray | 315 | High Standard Apple Green | 467 | Chrome Green Medium in Distemper |
| 148 | H. S. Permanent Green | 320 | High Standard Bronze Green | 468 | Chrome Green Light in Distemper |

469 Chrome Green Dark in Distemper
 470 Drop Black in Distemper
 471 Turkey Red in Distemper
 476 Combination White—Anvil
 485 Aluminum Paint
 495 Interior Enamel Black
 498 Turkey Red Fresco in Oil
 499 Lamp Black in Distemper
 500 White Lead in Japan
 508 French Zinc in Japan
 513 Cherry Red in Japan
 534 Truck and Tractor Yellow
 535 Auto Enamel Motor Gray
 537 Rough Stuff
 538 Auto Enamel C. P. Green
 543 High Standard Eggshell Gloss White
 546 Auto Enamel Orange
 549 Olive Green Dark in Japan
 551 Neptunite Varnish Stain Ground Color
 553 D. R. M. No. 81
 555 D. R. M. No. 85
 575 Mahogany Glaze Color
 583 Yacht White
 587 Poreh and Deck Paint Smoke Gray
 590 Blackboard Slatting Black
 593 Porch and Deck Paint Drab
 594 Porch and Deck Paint Gray Stone
 595 Porch and Deck Paint Slate Gray
 596 Porch and Deck Paint Dark Lead
 599 Porch and Deck Paint Brownstone
 602 Linduro Enamel Old Ivory
 603 Linduro Enamel Ivory
 604 Linduro Enamel Flat White
 605 Linduro Enamel Eggshell Gloss White
 606 Linduro Enamel Gray
 607 Linduro Enamel Blue
 610 Mellotone Rose Tint
 611 Mellotone Blue Tint
 612 Mellotone Cream Tint
 613 Mellotone Green Tint
 614 Mellotone Neutral Green
 615 Mellotone Olive Green
 616 Mellotone Dark Green
 617 Mellotone Crimson
 618 Mellotone Brown
 619 Mellotone Light Tan
 620 Mellotone Dark Tan
 621 Mellotone Delft Blue
 622 Mellotone White
 626 Mellotone Glazing Liquid
 634 Rub-Tone Varnish
 643 Linduro Enamel Gloss White
 644 Stucco Paint Rich Ivory
 645 Stucco Paint Light Buff
 646 Stucco Paint Buff Stone
 647 Stucco Paint Granite Gray
 656 Mellotone Heavy White
 661 Mellotone Gray Tint
 662 Mellotone Dark Gray
 666 Extra White Enamel
 669 High Standard Seal Brown
 671 Stucco Paint White
 674 Stucco Paint Sandstone
 682 Stucco Paint Tile Red
 695 Mellotone Ivory Tint
 696 Mellotone Golden Yellow
 697 Truck and Tractor Paint Dark Red
 738 Galvanized Iron Primer
 758 Shingle Stain Bungalow Brown
 759 Shingle Stain Autumn Brown
 761 Shingle Stain Red
 765 Shingle Stain Forest Green
 768 Shingle Stain Palmetto Green
 771 Shingle Stain Gray
 772 Shingle Stain White
 774 Mello-Gloss Buff Tan
 775 Mello-Gloss Cream Tan
 776 Mello-Gloss Ivory White

777 Mello-Gloss Travertine Gray
 778 Mello-Gloss Rest Green
 779 Mello-Gloss Lava Gray
 780 Mello-Gloss Seal Brown
 781 Mello-Gloss Sea Green
 782 Mello-Gloss White
 799 Truck and Tractor Gray
 800 D. C. W. Light Yellow
 801 D. C. W. Tobacco Brown
 803 D. C. W. Light Spruce
 804 D. C. W. Rich Red
 805 D. C. W. Ceiling Blue
 806 D. C. W. Dark Yellow
 807 D. C. W. Dark Blue
 808 D. C. W. Pea Green
 809 D. C. W. Trim Green
 810 D. C. W. Coral Pink
 812 D. C. W. Dark Slate
 813 D. C. W. Medium Gray
 814 D. C. W. Vermilion
 815 D. C. W. White
 816 D. C. W. Black
 817 Blak-En-Al
 819 D. C. W. Inside Gloss White
 820 D. C. W. Flat White
 821 D. C. W. Quaker Gray
 822 D. C. W. Buff
 824 D. C. W. Warm Buff
 825 D. C. W. Fern Green
 840 Mello-Gloss Gray Rose
 841 Mello-Gloss Bath Blue
 842 Mello-Gloss Old Green
 843 Mello-Gloss Rich Tan
 844 D. C. W. Grainers' Ground Color
 850 Quick-Drying Enamel Black
 851 Quick-Drying Enamel White
 852 Quick-Drying Enamel Citrous Yellow
 853 Quick-Drying Enamel Ocean Blue
 854 Quick-Drying Enamel Apricot
 855 Quick-Drying Enamel Twinkle Blue
 856 Quick-Drying Enamel Shell Pink
 857 Quick-Drying Enamel Peking Blue
 858 Quick-Drying Enamel Dragon Red
 859 Quick-Drying Enamel Chateau Gray
 860 Quick-Drying Enamel Jade Green
 861 Quick-Drying Enamel Deep Ivory
 862 Quick-Drying Enamel English Ivy
 863 Quick-Drying Enamel Roman Red
 864 Quick-Drying Enamel Wicker Brown
 865 Quick-Drying Enamel Indian Orange
 866 Quick-Drying Enamel Mist Gray
 867 Quick-Drying Enamel Colonial Mahogany
 868 Quick-Drying Enamel Orchid
 869 Quick-Drying Enamel Lettuce Green
 V-14 White Damar Varnish
 V-15 Black Asphaltum Varnish
 V-23 Painters' Japan Drier
 V-35 Coach and Gear Varnish
 V-38 Practical Japan Drier
 V-39 Wearing Body Varnish
 V-54 Hard Oil Finish Varnish
 V-67 Quick Rubbing Varnish
 V-78 Iron Enamel
 V-208 Old Crow Enamel
 V-360 Lacquer Equipment Cleaner
 V-368 Utility Chassis Black
 V-566 Neptunite Varnish Stain Clear
 V-570 Finishing Varnish
 V-626 Japan Gold Size
 V-627 Hard Drying Floor Varnish
 V-629 Neptunite Seat Varnish
 V-641 Inside Spar Varnish
 V-642 No. 1 Cabinet Varnish
 V-645 Linoleum Finishing Varnish
 V-648 Brilliant Bronzing Liquid
 V-655 Neptunite Quick-Drying Floor Varnish
 V-657 Neptunite Spar Varnish
 V-658 Neptunite Interior Varnish

V-659 Neptunite Floor Varnish
 V-660 Neptunite Rubbing Varnish
 V-667 Sealcote
 V-783 Mello-Gloss Reducer
 V-916 Furniture Polish
 V-919 Paint and Varnish Remover
 V-1093 Automobile Polish
 V-1177 Specification Varnish
 V-1226 Cleaner
 C-2400 Par-O-Keet Thinner
 C-2401 Par-O-Keet Clear
 C-2402 Par-O-Keet Linoleum Lacquer
 C-2500 Par-O-Keet Powder Blue
 C-2501 Par-O-Keet Flemish Blue
 C-2502 Par-O-Keet Moonlight Blue
 C-2503 Par-O-Keet Sandalwood
 C-2504 Par-O-Keet Chinese Red
 C-2505 Par-O-Keet Orange
 C-2506 Par-O-Keet Old Rose
 C-2507 Par-O-Keet Hunter Green
 C-2508 Par-O-Keet Agate Gray
 C-2509 Par-O-Keet Canary Yellow
 C-2510 Par-O-Keet Antique Ivory
 C-2511 Par-O-Keet Grass Green
 C-2512 Par-O-Keet White
 C-2513 Par-O-Keet Black
 C-2514 Par-O-Keet Brilliant Scarlet
 C-2525 Par-O-Keet Topaz Tan
 C-2526 Par-O-Keet Opal Gray
 C-2527 Par-O-Keet Gun Metal Gray
 C-4107 Cut-in-Paste
 C-4200 Nepto-Lac White
 C-4201 Nepto-Lac Jet Black
 C-4202 Nepto-Lac Standard Brown
 C-4203 Nepto-Lac Royal Green
 C-4204 Nepto-Lac Twilight Gray
 C-4205 Nepto-Lac Vermilion
 C-4206 Nepto-Lac Oriental Maroon
 C-4208 Nepto-Lac Brilliant Yellow
 C-4209 Nepto-Lac Taxi Yellow
 C-4210 Nepto-Lac Master Gray
 C-4212 Nepto-Lac Custom Blue
 C-4213 Nepto-Lac Master Blue
 C-4214 Nepto-Lac Garnet Red
 C-4216 Nepto-Lac Desert Gray
 C-4217 Nepto-Lac Olive Green
 C-4218 Nepto-Lac Tangerine
 C-4219 Nepto-Lac Royal Blue
 C-4220 Nepto-Lac Clear
 C-4222 Nepto-Lac Palm Green
 C-4223 Nepto-Lac Coach Green Light
 C-4224 Nepto-Lac Ivory Tan
 C-4225 Nepto-Lac Silver Gray
 C-4226 Nepto-Lac French Ivory
 C-4227 Nepto-Lac Dark Brewster Green
 C-4228 Nepto-Lac Westchester Blue
 C-4229 Nepto-Lac Pheasant Green
 C-4250 Nepto-Lac Pyroxylin Primer
 C-4251 Nepto-Lac Pyroxylin Surfacer
 C-4252 Nepto-Lac Standard Lacquer Thinner
 C-4253 Nepto-Lac Lacquer Retarder
 C-4254 Nepto-Lac Rubbing Compound
 C-4255 Nepto-Lac Polishing Wax
 C-4256 Nepto-Lac Utility Lacquer Thinner
 C-4257 Nepto-Lac Pyroxylin Guide Coat
 C-4258 Nepto-Lac Glazing Putty
 16060 Traffic Zone White
 16061 Traffic Zone Yellow
 16062 Traffic Zone Orange
 16350 Nepto-Lac Oil Primer
 16351 Nepto-Lac Oil Surfacer
 16352 Nepto-Lac Glazing Lead
 16353 Nepto-Lac Standard Chassis Black
 16354 Nepto-Lac Door Jam Black
 16355 Nepto-Lac Top Finish
 16356 Nepto-Lac Seat Dressing

INDEX

Aluminum Paint	18	Enamel—Stove Pipe—see Iron Enamel.....	7
Anvil White	19	Enamel—Screen	6
Auto Enamel	12	Enamel—Undercoating	11
Auto Lead Primer	12	Extra White Enamel	9
Auto Top Finish	12	Factory White—Fire Proof White	15
Automobile Polish	23	Filler Crack	9
Automobile Varnishes—Little Blue Flag	22	Filler—Liquid—Transparent Varnish Primer	21
Barn Paint—Derby Red	14	Filler—Neptoseal	11
Barn Paint—Standard	12	Filler—Prepared Wood—Paste	15
Bath Tub Enamel	11	Fire Proof White	15
Blak-En-Al	19	Flake White	24
Blackboard Slating	13	Flat Black	5
Body Primer—Auto Lead Primer	12	Flat Brick Colors	16
Brick Colors—Flat	16	Flat Wall Colors—Kalsomine	14
Bronze—Aluminum Paint	18	Flat Wall Paint—Mellotone	4
Bronze—Gold Paint	19	Floor Enamel	10
Bronzing Liquid	19	Floor Paint—Porch and Deck	6
Buggy Paint—Auto Enamel	12	Floor Stain—Neptunite Varnish Stain	6
Carriage Paint—Auto Enamel	12	Fresco Colors—Distemper Colors	23
Carriage Top Dressing—Auto Top Finish	12	French Zinc in Damar	19
Carriage Varnishes—Little Blue Flag	22	Furniture Polish	23
Cement Coating—Stucco Paint	14	Galvanized Iron Primer	18
Cleaner—Lowe Brothers	17	Glaze Color—Mahogany	8
Coach Colors	26	Glazing Liquid—Mellotone	4
Colors in Distemper	23	Gold Paint	19
Colors in Japan	23	Gold Size—Japan	22
Colors in Oil—High Standard	24	Graining Compound—Neptunite—Paste	7
Containers	28	Graining Compound—Neptunite—Liquid	7
Crack Filler	9	Graining Tool—Neptunite	7
D. C. W. Colors in Paste Form	23	Graphite Paint	18
D. C. W. Blak-En-Al	19	Green Seal French Zinc	19
D. C. W. Grainers' Ground Color	23	Ground Color—D. C. W. Grainers'	23
D. C. W. Paint	18	Hard Wood Filler—Paste	15
Deck Paint—see Floor Enamel	10	H. S. Japan Colors	26
Derby Red Barn Paint	14	High Standard Liquid Paint	2
Distemper Colors	23	H. S. Colors in Oil	24
Driers—Japan Gold Size	22	House Paint—D. C. W. Liquid Paint	18
Driers—Painters' Japan	22	House Paint—High Standard Liquid	2
Driers—Practical Japan	22	Implement Paint—Truck and Tractor Paint	8
Enamel—Auto	12	Inside Floor Enamel	10
Enamel—Bath Tub	11	Interior Enamel	6
Enamel—Extra White	9	Iron Enamel	7
Enamel—Floor	10	Iron Primer—Galvanized	18
Enamel—Interior	6	Japan Colors	26
Enamel—Iron	7	Japan Gold Size	22
Enamel—Linduro	8	Japan Drier—Painters'	22
Enamel—Old Crow	11	Japan Drier—Practical	22
Enamel—Quick-Drying	16	Kalsomine	14

Kalsomine Wall Size	15	Remover—Paint and Varnish	23
Lacquer—Par-O-Keet	10	Rich-Tone Shingle Stain	16
Lead Primer—Auto	12	Roof Paint—Standard Metallic	14
Leather Top Dressing—Auto Top Finish	12	Roof Paint—Blak-En-Al	19
Linduro Enamel	8	Sealcote	4
Liquid Filler—Transparent Varnish Primer	21	Screen Enamel	6
Liquid—Bronzing	19	Shingle Stain	16
Linoleum Finishing Varnish	7-21	Size—Kalsomine Wall	15
Little Blue Flag Varnishes	21	Size—Sealcote Wall	4
Little Blue Flag Varnishes—Auto and Carriage	22	Slating—Blackboard	13
Little Blue Flag Japan Driers	22	Smokestack Paint—Blak-En-Al	19
Mahogany Glaze Color	8	Smokestack Paint—Graphite	18
Marine Service—Decks—Floor Enamel	10	Smokestack Paint—Standard Metallic	14
Marine Paint—Yacht White	23	Snow White Zinc	19
Mello-Gloss	12	Standard Barn Paint	12
Mello-Gloss Reducer	13	Standard Metallic Paint	14
Mellotone	4	Stain—Oil—Non-Fading	8
Mellotone Glazing Liquid	4	Stain—Shingle	16
Metallic Primer—Auto Lead Primer	12	Stain—Neptunite Varnish	6
Metallic Paint—Standard	14	Stove Pipe Enamel—see Iron Enamel	7
Mill White—Fire Proof White	15	Stucco Paint	14
Neptoseal	11	Top Finish—Auto	12
Neptunite Varnishes	20	Transparent Varnish Primer	21
Neptunite Varnish Stain	6	Truck and Tractor Paint	8
Neptunite Graining Compound—Paste	7	Undercoating—Enamel	11
Neptunite Graining Compound—Liquid	7	Varnish Primer—Transparent Varnish Primer	21
Neptunite Graining Tool	7	Varnishes—Automobile and Carriage	22
Non-Fading Oil Stain	8	Varnishes—Neptunite	20
Ochre—D. C. W.	23	Varnish Remover	23
Oil Colors	24	Varnish Stain—Neptunite	6
Cil Stain—Non-Fading	8	Venetian Red—D. C. W.	23
Old Crow Enamel	11	Wagon Paint—Truck and Tractor Paint	8
One Plus One Paint	17	Wall Paint—Stucco Paint	14
Paint and Varnish Remover	23	Wall Paint—Flat—Mellotone	4
Paste Colors—D. C. W.	23	Wall Paint—Semi-Gloss—Mello-Gloss	12
Paste Filler—Paste Wood Filler	15	Wall Size—Kalsomine	15
Paste Wood Filler	15	Wall Size—Sealcote	4
Par-O-Keet Lacquer	10	Wall Tints—Kalsomine	14
Penetrating Mahogany Stain	8	White—Anvil	19
Philadelphia White	19	White—Fire Proof	15
Polish—Automobile	23	White—Flake	24
Polish—Furniture	23	White—Philadelphia	19
Porch and Deck Paint	6	White—Yacht	23
Primer—Auto Lead	12	Wire Screen Enamel—see Screen Enamel	6
Primer—Galvanized Iron	18	Wood Filler—Prepared—Paste	15
Primer—Neptoseal	11	Yacht White	23
Primer—Transparent Varnish	21	Yellow Ochre—D. C. W.	23
Quantity Estimator	1	Zinc—French in Damar	19
Quick-Drying Enamel	16	Zinc—Green Seal French	19
Quick Reference Index	30	Zinc—Snow White	19
Reducer—Mello Gloss	13		



